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St. Louisans with Records City Builders

Representative Missourians



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Representative Missourians



Respectfully Dedicated to those Self-made men in all
Professions and Industries who have achieved
success as a result of Self-application and Persever-
ance in daily life.

—*The Author.*



Leroy J. Boyd
1918

PURPOSE OF THIS VOLUME

Not compiled as a biographical history, but intended merely to give to the country at large, an insight into the lives and accomplishments of residents of St. Louis, who have helped to "make" the great fourth city.—For private distribution.

Compiled and Edited
By

HARRY J. BOSWELL

ST. LOUIS, MO.

1911

BY WAY OF INTRODUCTION.

In the following pages, which I have spent several months preparing, will be found not only absolutely accurate statistical matter pertaining to St. Louis, a practical resume, I might say, of the city's marvelous progress within the past ten years, but reviews of the records of a limited number of the foremost business and professional men.

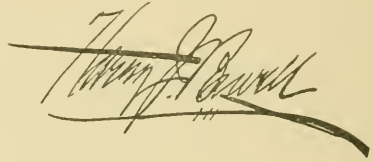
I do not wish to convey the meaning that in St. Louis are to be found only the number of representative men whose records I have prepared. There are, in fact, perhaps many times as many more, and had I not determined upon publishing only a small volume, a "booklet" would be a better term to use, I would have included them all, but there had to be a limit somewhere, and to avoid confusion, I established that limit before writing a line in preparation of the work.

I do not wish to convey the impression that, in my own opinion, the limited number of men to whom I have made personal reference in this work

are the only representative ones in the "fourth city," or are superior to all others. Such is far from being true. I do say, however, that they are highly representative, and may be readily accepted as an indication of the character of those who have made St. Louis the great commercial metropolis that she is today.

I know from my own observations and investigations that every record in this volume stands upon its own merits, whether it applies to physician, lawyer, banker, merchant or otherwise, and I feel that I can with due modesty say that I am proud of my efforts in the issuance of this interesting little volume.

Sincerely and respectfully,



ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI (The Fourth City). HER MARVELOUS PROGRESS.

Founded in 1764 as fur trading post.
Became part of United States in 1803.

Incorporated as a city in 1809.

Population in 1910, United States census, 761,000.

Area, 62.5 square miles.

Climatic conditions, temperatures, winter, 31.4; summer, 79.1.

Mortality, official record, 13.56 per 1000.

Largest horse and mule market in the world, 140,000 head annually.

Second largest live stock market in the world, 1,700,000 head annually.

Third largest grain center in the world, 65,000,000 bushels annually.

Stands fourth in manufactures, 3000 factories, and having output of \$350,000,000 annually.

Thirty railroads entering city, and many large river steamers.

Cheapest fuel in the world.

Largest shoe market in the world, \$20,000,000 production annually.

Largest breweries in the world, 3,500,000 barrels annually.

Large tobacco market, \$30,000,000 products annually.

Drygoods sales, \$80,000,000 annually.

Hardware sales, \$55,000,000 annually.

New buildings erected during past four (4) years, with combined valuation of \$100,000,000.

St. Louis bank stock, 392,000 shares, held by 7,751 people, valued at \$101,891,000.

Street railway system, 455 miles; 1,262 cars, carried enormous number of 211,459,570 passengers; large interurban line, with trackage of 500 miles, enters city.

Bank clearings, \$3,727,949,379 in 1910.

Freight tonnage, 51,918,100 in 1910.

Factory products, \$327,676,000 in 1910.

Assessed valuation, real and personal, \$565,725,320 in 1910.

In the foregoing I submit statistical matter that will stand on a par with that given in connection with all other large cities of this country, and which will, in many instances, be found far in advance of others. It speaks for itself, and figures given I will be glad to substantiate at any time.

JOSEPH WINGATE FOLK.

Whilst through this volume are to be found comments bearing upon the life-records of many of the more representative citizens, business and professional men of St. Louis, each of which I have endeavored to prepare with absolute accuracy, and on which I have expended considerable time in my investigations, there is not one that has given the author more genuine pleasure in its writing than that of Hon. Joseph Wingate Folk, whose career as circuit attorney, followed by four years as the state's chief executive, is still fresh in the minds of the public.

He is a native of Tennessee, having been born in the old Folk mansion at Brownsville in 1869. After attending the ordinary schools of his home town he entered Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tenn., from which he graduated, after taking the full course in law, in 1890. Immediately following his graduation he returned to Brownsville, where he began the practice of his profession. He was desirous, however, of entering larger territory and accordingly he removed to St. Louis.

Being an able lawyer and a man of forceful delivery in argument before court and jury, he was not long in building up a splendid practice. In the course of this he was retained as the counsel of some advocates of organized or unionized labor. The litigation in which his clients were involved was of such character as to attract much attention throughout the city, the manner in which the young attorney handled it creating much favorable comment.

Shortly afterwards, due to the straightforward tactics of the lawyer, Governor Folk was made the nominee for circuit attorney on the Democratic ticket. The campaign of that year is still well remembered by voters of St. Louis. Folk was elected and then begun one of the greatest legal battles ever fought. He served in that capacity four years and during that period he unearthed more rascality and thievery, boodling and graft in St. Louis than has ever been exposed in a given time in any other part of the world.

But he went after it with a vim and a determination, notwithstanding he was importuned by political friends and others to drop it, while anonymous letters, threatening assassination and annihilation poured in upon

him by the bucketful. To all these the young circuit attorney paid no heed.

The result of Folk's activity resulted in his causing a large number of arrests, of which twenty-one were convicted. While on technicalities, I find that the records show a number of these were released by the highest state tribunal, the Missouri Supreme court, the rest went to state prison at Jefferson City for their crimes.

Folk soon realized that there was but one way in which he could remove many of the strong obstacles that marred his pathway, and that was through the office of governor. Hence he made up his mind to appeal to the people, and before them he laid his case. Joseph Wingate Folk walked into the governor's office with a majority back of him of thirty odd thousand. Roosevelt, that same year, carried the state with about twenty-five thousand majority. His majority in St. Louis alone, where he had been fought every inch of the way, was more than ten thousand votes.

When Governor Folk assumed charge as the state's chief executive he began in the same quiet, unostentatious manner as characterized his entry into the office of circuit attorney of St. Louis. He laid his plans deep and well and before launching his campaign for civic improvement he mastered the situation, keeping a grip on every line he had out.

Laws pertaining to railroad legislation were framed and passed and are on the statute books today and are being readily obeyed, though it has been many months since Folk left the governor's office. On freight trains railroads are positively forbidden to work any man to exceed sixteen hours at any one time, the great black-list, the nightmare of railroad employes throughout the country, was prohibited in this state, and instead when a man was discharged from service, the law required that he be given a letter showing why he was let out.

Then came the beneficial demurrage charge law and trains forced to stop at all stations ordered by the commissioners. The damage act law, limited to five thousand dollars was increased to double that amount recoverable. Another great act was the compulsory educational law. Railway lobbyists were ordered to stay away from Jefferson City during legislative sessions, and the result of it all was

that today no state in the entire Union of commonwealths can boast of a better set of laws than can Missouri.

He secured the initiative and referendum and a state wide primary law. Elections were made fair. Race track gambling in St. Louis and St. Louis county was put an end to, and the saloons readily regulated. All of this was done under the administration of Governor Folk. Business greatly increased throughout the state, bank deposits, especially on Mondays, showed a most perceptible gain, and

Sunday arrests were not near so numerous.

Since Governor Folk retired from the governor's office he has taken up his private practice of law again. His offices are situated in the Pierce building, on Fourth street.

During the past two years scarcely anyone has appeared more in the public eye. On hundreds of lecture platforms throughout the country Governor Folk has appeared. His earnestness, his flow of language, as well as the convincing manner in which he expresses his thought, is a gift possessed by few.

JUDGE HENRY SAMUEL PRIEST.

A Missourian by birth, a legal practitioner in this city since 1881, and a man who has met with unprecedented success, I know of no man in St. Louis who stands higher in the esteem of his fellow men than Judge Henry Samuel Priest.

Judge Priest was born in Ralls County February 7, 1853, his parents coming from Virginia and Kentucky, both great states of the old Southland. In his early life young Priest attended ordinary schools and afterwards entered Westminster College, located at Fulton, this state. From that well known institution he graduated, being a member of the class of 1872.

Following this, with Major M. E. Houston, of Taylorsville, Ky., as his preceptor, young Priest entered upon the study of law, later continuing his reading in the office of one of the best known railroad lawyers in the country, Judge James Carr, of Hannibal, Mo.

Judge Priest was admitted to the bar for the general practice of law in 1873, after which he went to Moberly, Mo., and there opened his first office. He had been there but a comparatively brief period when he appeared in a number of cases in which were involved many of the most difficult and intricate points of law, but Judge Priest was not to be outdone and he "won out," to use a slang expression. His ability as an orator, his keen conception of the law, as well as the magnificent manner in which the interests of his clients were protected, soon gained for the young attorney a reputation that many men far more experienced in court practice did not possess, and from then on may be dated his success.

In a short while he was selected by election for the City Attorneyship, and

for about two years served in that capacity. When Judge Priest assumed charge of that public position many things were to be looked after, and although the duties were such as to tax the strength of the strongest the incumbent succeeded in discharging its functions and made hundreds of friends as a result of his efforts.

After leaving that position and while serving the Missouri Pacific Railway as assistant attorney, he represented the company in certain litigation in which were involved many thousands of dollars, invariably meeting with marked success. It was during the year of 1883 that the Wabash Railroad secured his services as its general attorney, which office he held for several years, appearing in most of the important cases in which the corporation was interested. Seven years following his appointment by the Wabash Judge Priest, whose success as a lawyer had preceded him and whose reputation was attracting the attention of the heads of many of the largest railway systems of the country, was selected as general attorney for the Missouri Pacific road, which he held until his appointment by President Grover Cleveland in 1894 to the judgeship of the United States District Court. Judge Priest only remained on the bench, however, a short time, when he again decided to return to the private practice of his chosen profession, forming the firm of Boyle, Priest and Lehmann, which arrangement continued until the present legal partnership of Boyle and Priest was formed, one of the most noted law firms in the United States today, with a clientele that is tremendous, representing many of the largest institutions in the country. In all cases in which the subject of the author's

review has appeared, whether as counsel for plaintiff or defendant, in all the many victories he has won, and in every act of his in all courtrooms in which he has argued with juries, he has never, one time, endeavored to take advantage over his opponent. This in itself has won for him the highest respect the bar could bestow upon one of its members and has proven the foundation of his remarkable success.

Judge Priest in 1876 was wedded to

JAMES PARRISH DAWSON.

I am satisfied from my own investigations that there is no member of the Missouri Bar who stands higher in the profession than the subject of my review—James Parrish Dawson, of the firm of Dawson and Garvin, with offices situated in the Wainwright building, and recognized as one of the strongest legal combinations in the southwest, with a large and steady practice, many of their clients being among the largest concerns in the state.

James Parrish Dawson is a Kentuckian by birth, his natal day being July 17, 1851, he being the youngest of a family of five, of whom but two are living today. His early youth was spent in his native state, after which with his parents he moved to Missouri. That was in 1858. John D. Dawson, father of my subject, was associated with a well known college at Columbia for young men.

About 1862 young Dawson moved to Louisiana, Mo. It was in that city that the elder Dawson passed away. It was also in this locality that the son attended school and secured his earlier education. Not only did he pursue his studies in the public institutions, but under private tutors as well. This he continued until about 1874, when he decided to come to St. Louis. Mr. Dawson at that time was about 23 years of age. He had taught school prior to locating in the "fourth city," and on his arrival here entered the law department of Washington University, an institution that has turned out manw of the most brilliant lawyers of the country.

Two years later the young man obtained his diploma and had conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Law. In 1876 he was admitted to the

Miss Henrietta K. Parsell, a most charming woman of Webster Groves, Mo., a social favorite at the time of her marriage. The couple have four children, two sons and two daughters. Judge Priest holds membership in many of the leading social and business organizations of the city, among which are the Mercantile, St. Louis, Noonday, Country, Log Cabin, Racquet and others. Several times he has been elected to the presidency of the Missouri State Bar Association.

bar as a regular practicing attorney. Mr. Dawson was possessed of the same stamina exhibited by so many young men of that generation, and during the time he attended law school carried a large route on one of the newspapers of St. Louis.

I believe is was back in 1892 that Mr. Dawson formed partnership arrangements with W. E. Garvin, one of the best known lawyers of the local bar, and that combination is still in existence, the firm today being one of the best known in St. Louis and enjoys an immense practice. No lawyer in the state has met with a greater degree of success than the subject of my review. He is regarded as one of the best read men in the city and has an extensive library. In addition to his splendid practice Mr. Dawson is financially interested in a number of profitable enterprises and owns considerable realty in the city as well as in the county.

He is one of the original organizers of the Algonquin Club and holds membership in the Mercantile and other well known organizations. His country home at Webster Groves is one of the most beautiful in St. Louis County. Nothing pleases its owner better than to wander about and under the magnificent and stately trees that surround it and cultivate the flowers.

It was in 1881 that Mr. Dawson was married to Miss Dell Mead, a native of St. Louis, whose father prior to his death was a naval officer. The couple have had two children a son and daughter. The son, James C. Dawson, is now engaged in the manufacturing business in St. Louis, one of the most enterprising and progressive young business men of the city.

DOCTOR WASHINGTON E. FISCHEL.

The subject of my review is a native Missourian. He was born in this city in 1850, and during his early days attended the public schools of the city, graduating from the high school in 1868. Following this he went abroad and took up the study of natural sciences. Having decided upon the practice of medicine as his life work Dr. Fischel returned to St. Louis and attended the St. Louis Medical College, now a department of Washington University. In this magnificent institution he won his M. D. degree in 1871. After this he again pursued medical courses in the great universities of Vienna, Sprague, Berlin and other foreign capitals, attending and receiving benefit of lectures by the the most eminent medical educators in the world, devoting about three years to study abroad. In 1874, returning to St. Louis, Dr. Fischel immediately took up the practice of his chosen profession.

Not only has Dr. Fischel distinguished himself as a practicing physician, but as a medical educator. Today he is chief of staff of the Barnard Free Skin and Cancer Hospital, the best equipped institution of its kind in the United States, and presided over by some of the most distinguished men.

Dr. Fischel has served as an educator in the medical department in Washington University and is still Professor of Clinical Medicine in that institution. In 1909 Dr. Fischel was elected to the International Congress as a delegate from the American Medical Association. The meetings were

held in Budapest. He is a member of the Advisory Committee of the National Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis and a member of the council of the American School of Hygiene Association.

Dr. Fischel, in addition to his large private practice, hospital and sanitarium work and duties as an educator, has found time to write many important articles for the medical press. Several of his papers read before medical conventions have attracted great attention.

In 1876 Dr. Fischel was united in marriage with Miss Martha Ellis, and the couple have four children. Two of the sons are rapidly following in the father's footsteps and are graduates of Washington University in the medical department. Dr. Walter Fischel practices in conjunction with his distinguished father, and is an instructor in the medical department of his alma mater.

Politically Dr. Fischel is a Republican. His research work has extended over many years, and whilst like any other man he enjoys recreation at times his profession is invariably first in his mind. He likes scientific research and has engaged in much of it with great success. No man in all Missouri stands higher in the medical profession than Dr. Fischel. Many years ago he attained that high position of success and prominence for which all strive and controls a practice that is said to be one of the largest and most highly representative in St. Louis.

JOHN HOGAN BOOGHER.

The subject of this sketch, John Hogan Boogher, is descended from one of the oldest families in America on the paternal side, of Holland ancestry on the maternal side from the distinguished settlers in Maryland and Virginia. The full history of the family is contained in the records of the Society of Colonial Wars and Sons of the Revolution, of which societies Mr. Boogher is an active member.

Mr. Boogher is a native Missourian. He was born in St. Louis in 1867, son of S. L. Boogher, a prominent merchant of St. Louis, and grandson of Hon. John Hogan, who at the close of the Civil War, for many years represented St. Louis in congress. His

early education was obtained in the public schools of St. Louis, graduating from the high school at the age of seventeen. He then attended the University of Virginia, returning after three years with the bachelor's degree. He then entered the law department of Washington University, which perhaps has turned out more able lawyers than any similar college in the country. Some of the greatest legal lights of the United States studied law in St. Louis, and they are proud they can point to Washington University as their alma mater.

After the usual course there the degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred upon him and he immediately

began the practice of law in his native city. Ever since that time Mr. Boogher has been devoted to the practice of law.

I do not believe there is a better posted or more widely read lawyer in the state of Missouri. Even in his youth, Mr. Boogher was of a great literary mind, and was referred to by acquaintances and members of his family as a "book worm." so constantly did he pore over volumes, one after another. Today his library is reputed to be one of the best in the country, comprising an unusually large collection of works by the most eminent authors.

He has appeared as counsel in many of the most important cases brought before the courts of the city, county and state, and not only has he practised in the courts of Missouri, but has been sent by his clients into most of the states of the Union on important matters which he has handled with uniform success. Some of the litigation in which he has appeared has involved many of the intricacies and

difficult problems of law, but so well equipped was he for handling them he preserved the interests of his clients throughout.

In 1907 Mr. Boogher married Mrs. Elizabeth S. White, the daughter of a distinguished captain in the cause of the Confederacy, and the mother of two sons, one of whom, Franklin Madison White, is associated with Mr. Boogher in the practice of law, the other is Commander William Russell White of the United States navy. Mr. Boogher is one of the staunchest advocates of Democracy in the southwest. Since early youth he has been an active worker in the interests of his party, and his services are known to be at the disposition of party leaders in any campaign. Several campaigns were successfully managed by him. Mr. Boogher is a member of the St. Louis club, the Bar Association, the Civic League, and many other organizations of St. Louis.

In legal and social circles no man stands higher than does the subject of my review

ANNA SNEED CAIRNS.

Of the real educators of Missouri I can call to mind none whom I take more pleasure in speaking of than Anna Sneed Cairns, president of Forest Park University, an institution, which for thoroughness has never been excelled, and equalled by only a few. President Cairns was born in 1841, and her whole life has been devoted to the uplift and education of young women.

When less than twenty years of age Mrs. Cairns graduated from Monticello Seminary, and entered the classroom as a teacher in 1858. Notwithstanding there were no institutions of learning of her school-girl days as is now the case, Mrs. Cairns mastered many languages, such as German, Latin, Greek and French, as well as of history, literature, geology and psychology.

The opportunity to teach in the public schools when she graduated was open to Mrs. Cairns, but when she learned that the Holy Bible was practically barred in those institutions she declined to teach in them. During the early part of the civil war (1861), without a dollar capital, she established the Kirkwood Seminary. At that time schools all over the state were closed. She began with seven students, notwithstanding she had no

school furniture or any sort of equipment. It was finally, in 1863, that she erected in the woods a small frame building of one room. In 1864 this was enlarged, whereupon her oldest sister, Mary, joined her, the latter teaching on the piano and having charge of the primary department. In 1865, at the close of the war, another sister, Harriet, joined her. In 1866, a structure large enough to accommodate about 100 pupils was put up, the money being borrowed for the purpose.

Kirkwood Seminary was chartered in 1870, whilst in 1883 a neat three-story building was erected. Three years later the young woman who had striven with might and main to give education to girls, was wedded to John G. Cairns, at that time one of the foremost architects of St. Louis. In 1887 a large addition was made to the institution, which Mrs. Cairns continued even after marrying, and shortly afterwards such a fight was made on the noble institution by the Kirkwood town board that Mrs. Cairns moved her school to St. Louis, since which time it has been in this city.

Forest Park University, which with its spacious grounds, occupies twelve or fifteen acres on the south side of Forest Park, presents one of the most

imposing educational institutions anywhere, the main building, erected in 1890, from designs prepared by Mr. Cairns' distinguished husband-architect, being considered the most complete school structure in the southwest today. The school exercises, commencement day, were conducted in the new buildings in 1891, Mrs. Cairns having disposed of her Kirkwood holdings for more than thirty-five thousand dollars.

It was about this time that the financial troubles of Mrs. Cairns began. The first was when default was made in payment on notes given by the corporation, secured by liens on the Kirkwood property, approximating fifty thousand dollars. In order to arrange matters so she could pay out, so to speak, she was forced to pay eight per cent interest on deferred payments. During that time this good woman declined to accept salary for her work, refused to even so much as spend a few cents for a light lunch when down town, but kept every penny for her school, even wearing her garments much longer than she would have otherwise done, even the cook drawing more cash for her services than the head of the university. At one time several creditors took offense at something and united to throw her into bankruptcy. Just at that crisis two friends came to her rescue, and with a loan of five thousand dollars, she paid the claims. She was so overjoyed and felt so relieved from the burden that she sang the one hundred and twenty-fourth psalm. Since the construction of the main building, the McKee Gymnasium has been added, Miss Ellen J. McKee contributing liberally to the expense of erection. Then she built Cairn's Hall, another imposing structure, each building being paid for, and in full, as put up. When the winter of 1904 rolled around, the last vestige of indebtedness was cleared away, and today the institution is free from debt.

I do not believe there is a better known woman in the country today than Mrs. Cairns. To Mrs. Cairns is due much credit for reviving prohibition agitation in Missouri. No woman worked harder to have submitted to public vote the adoption of the constitutional amendment voted down in 1910, and which thousands claim was the result of the grossest character of fraud. In their endeavors to get the matter properly before the people of the state, it necessarily had to come through the state legislature. Mrs.

Cairns, in company with a large body of ladies, the most prominent in the city, journeyed to Jefferson City, and before the legislative solons in a hall crowded to almost suffocating capacity, Mrs. Cairns pleaded for recognition of the cause she espoused. For several years she held the legislative superintendency of the Missouri State Woman's Christian Temperance Union. To get through the project of having the amendment submitted to the general public, she gathered petition after petition, and in every instance her purposes were defeated. She was untiring, however, and would not give up.

Not content with securing signatures to petitions, Mrs. Cairns realizing that something more forceful would have to be undertaken, stumped Missouri, speaking in many different localities. As soon as her school closed each week she would take the train Friday nights and between then and the opening of school the following Monday morning, she would address audience after audience.

Mrs. Cairns was an organizer of the National Woman's Temperance Union for a number of years, and for two or three years National Superintendent of the Department of Capital and Labor. Mrs. Cairns did more than any other woman in St. Louis to induce the placing of a matron at the four courts. She even spent a night in a calaboose to be in position to clearly outline the need for improvement.

As a public orator Mrs. Cairns indeed has few equals. As a member of the Prohibition Club of St. Louis, Mrs. Cairns was dispatched to the State of Texas. For one solid month she spoke. At several places when being introduced she was hooted and jeered.

But again returning to Forest Park University. The College of Music of the famed institution, under the leadership of Ernest R. Kroeger, an educator whose reputation extends to all parts of the country. Then the College of Liberal Arts was chartered by the institution.

Before bringing to a conclusion my review of this interesting and remarkable woman. I must not overlook reference to the daily study of the Holy Bible in Forest Park University. It was a long time after the establishing of Forest Park University that the pupils had to be carried in wagonettes to the institutions, the cars not reaching out that far. Finally

Mrs. Cairns got down to real active work on that proposition, with the result that today a person may take a

Market street car and alight at the main gate of the now country-famed institution of educational learning.

JOSEPH P. GRAHAM.

Beginning in the retail lumber business about twenty-five years ago, on a capital of about \$125, at Doe Run, Mo., Joseph P. Graham has risen rapidly to prominence, until today he stands at the head of the Graham Lumber Company, one of the best known firms engaged in this line of trade, with an annual volume of business that means many thousands of dollars.

The subject of the author's review was born March 24, 1863. He had a common school education, supplemented with a business course at Quincy, Ill. In his youthful days young Graham remained more or less closely to the farm. In the fields he ploughed, furrowed and planted, and made himself generally useful. At night he applied himself to study and thought, and considered a more rapid advance to fame and fortune. It was about that time that the young man put aside farm labors and entered the business world, having as his sole capital the small amount mentioned in the foregoing paragraph.

Mr. Graham's early life was not strewn with rosy pathways. His whole record is one of self-reliance. He is a thorough self-made man. The first few months he was in business he felt that every dollar earned should be immediately put back into his retail lumber business, and to save room rent, he actually slept in his lumber shed, his only mattress being a sewed up sheet, filled with wheat straw. His business grew, and finally in 1895, he accepted a position as road salesman for the Huttig Sash and Door Company, one of the largest establishments of its kind in the world. For ten years Mr. Graham traveled for the company, establishing a magnificent record. In 1904 he severed his connection with his employers and organized the Graham Lumber Company, capitalized at \$100,000, but which after about twelve months' operation, so great had been the increasing volume of business, had to be increased by an additional \$50,000, making a total capitalization of \$150,000. The business continued to grow, not in leaps and bounds, but a steady, safe growth, that was secure and permanent, and finally a little more than three years

ago the capital stock was again increased, this time to \$300,000.

The company is regarded in local financial circles as one of the strongest and most conservative in the Southwest, its returns annually being all that any man could possibly desire. During all this time the active, actual operation of the business has been under the personal supervision of Mr. Graham, as president of the company, and according to information at hand, so rapidly is its volume of trade increasing, month after month, that it cannot be very much longer before the capital may have to be again increased, probably to half a million of dollars, a wholesale business being done exclusively in yellow pine lumber, doors, sash, cypress and red cedar shingles.

Mr. Graham and Miss Cora Tidwell in 1888, were joined in wedlock in the Lone Star State (Texas). Their palatial home at 4019 Washington boulevard, in one of the exclusive residence sections of St. Louis, is one of the neatest and most attractive in the city, and here at the close of each day's many business cares, the subject of my review may be found, surrounded by his family. Mr. Graham has three children: Miss Ethel Graham, in her twenty-second year; Edgar Graham, aged twenty, and Miss Edna Graham, eighteen years of age, each of whom is enjoying the advantages of a collegiate education, having attended the best known institutions in the country.

Notwithstanding his business occupies the greater part of his attention with various matters of importance to be looked after daily, Mr. Graham finds time frequently for a little diversion, and is a member of several of the leading organizations of St. Louis.

In addition to this he is a great advocate of fraternal associations of the standard character, and enjoys the distinction of holding the thirty-second degree in Scottish Rite Masonry, as well as membership in the Mystic Shrine. His religious affiliations are with the Baptist Church, for which he has done a great deal, always contributing with much liberality. Mr.

Graham is a great believer in civic development. He has never delved into matters of a political character, beyond exercising his right as an American citizen at the polls on dates of election. But he believes in advancing the interests of the city. He is a strong advocate of anything that will bring this about, and in any and all things, with that object in view, his name is among those at the head of the list. He is one of the sterling business men of the Southwest, and

stands high in the commercial, social and financial circles of the country.

Mr. Graham was one of the original organizers of the Fredericktown Trust Company, of Fredericktown, Mo., now known as Bankers' Trust Company, of St. Louis, an institution that has a fully paid in capital and surplus of \$2,000,000, and generally regarded as one of the strongest financial establishments in Missouri, and Mr. Graham is one of its directors at the present time. The president of the company is J. E. Franklin.

JUDGE CHESTER H. KRUM.

An Illinoisan by birth, Missourian by adoption, Judge Chester H. Krum stands today as one of the leading members of the legal profession and is regarded as one of the ablest practitioners in the state.

Judge Krum was born in Alton, Ill., September 13, 1840, the son of one of the best known lawyers in his time and a man who won distinction as a jurist. In his early life young Krum attended Washington University, where he took classical courses, and from which institution he was graduated. He was awarded his diploma in 1863, gaining the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In his school work Judge Krum stood invariably at the head of his classes and won the strong commendation of his instructors.

After leaving school young Krum began to think of what his avocation in life should be. His father before him being a learned follower of Blackstone no doubt had much to do with deciding the son, and so it was that he made up his mind to take up the profession. In Harvard University (law department) the young man entered.

In 1864 Judge Krum was admitted to the bar. He shortly after entered upon the practice of his profession in St. Louis. Being a young man just out of college and minus the experience which came to him in after years business was rather slow for a while. Finally the legal firm of Krum, Decker and Krum was organized. This arrangement proved highly satisfactory and the manner in which young Krum handled his cases before courts and juries soon won attention from other sources.

In 1869 Judge Krum was appointed United States District Attorney. This he continued until 1872. During his tenure of office some of the most difficult litigation with which the govern-

ment has had to contend came up. Judge Krum in each instance then, as now, had in advance of going to trial well prepared and fortified himself with the result that his success was of such moment as to warrant especial commendation from his superior officers.

After tendering his resignation as United States legal representative, he was elected to the St. Louis Circuit Court bench. For three or four years he continued in that position. While serving in that capacity Judge Krum's decisions were fair and all times in harmony with the law, and on not a few occasions lawyers have been heard to express preference for trying their cases before him.

It was while on the Circuit Court bench that the magnificent legal learning of the distinguished jurist was revealed. It has been said, and I believe it is literally true, that no lawyer in the city has a more keen conception of the laws of the country than Judge Krum.

When he retired from the bench he immediately resumed his private practice, which has steadily grown in volume. Judge Krum has at all times refrained from specializing. His view is that a man to become a lawyer must be a specialist in all departments of the law, and has therefore applied his knowledge in accordance with his views.

Not only has he met with unvarying success in practice, but as an educator as well. For nearly ten years he was affiliated with the faculty of the St. Louis Law School.

Judge Krum, in 1866, was wedded to Miss Elizabeth Cutter. The couple have six children, four daughters and two sons. The family attends the Unitarian Church. Judge Krum, from

1864 to 1887, was a strong advocate of the Republican party. He is a man of broad guaged views, and came to a realization that it was best for the interests of the people to join the ranks of Democracy, hence he did so. He has never believed in the free coinage of silver, and when William Jennings Bryan attempted to foster it on the people he joined the "gold money

wing" of the party and fought the campaign through.

As an orator Judge Krum has few equals. As a debater he has set the best of them down. Everywhere he has appeared in litigation, whether as counsel for defense or plaintiff, he has been regarded as a man of unusual learning and a man of great brilliance in expounding the doctrine of Blackstone.

MILLARD F. WATTS.

If there is a better or more favorably known lawyer in Missouri than Millard F. Watts, the subject of my review, I am at a loss to whom to turn. His record, clean throughout, makes one of the most interesting in my volume, and I know there is not a more able lawyer practicing in St. Louis today. Mr. Watts was admitted to the bar in 1879, since which time he has steadily practiced his chosen profession, his method of handling and preparing cases having won well merited attention from many sources.

Confining his attention primarily to corporation law, Mr. Watts has naturally been associated closely with much of the most difficult litigation before the courts. Litigation in which the most intricate technicalities and problems of law were involved have been presented, with Mr. Watts acting either as counsel for plaintiff or defendant, and the success with which he has almost universally met is marked indeed.

In Central College at Fayette, Mo., Mr. Watts as a youth pursued his studies. Completing his studies there he next attended Cornell as well as Washington Universities. Until the demise of the lamented Judge S. M. Breckinridge in 1892 Mr. Watts was

associated with him in practice. Several years following he formed a partnership with Judges Barclay and McKeighan, which continued until 1901, and during the following two years Mr. Watts and Judge McKeighan remained as partners.

In 1903 Judge Horatio D. Wood was admitted to the firm, and this combination continued for the next two years, being considered one of the strongest law firms in the entire southwest. Judge Woods died in 1905, following which the two former partners, Mr. Watts and Judge McKeighan, remained together. This partnership remained intact until the death of Judge McKeighan about three years ago, after which the firm of Watts, Williams and Dines was formed.

As in the beginning, this firm made a special feature of corporation law, in which Mr. Watts is said to be one of the most skilled attorneys in the United States, possessing an unusually keen conception of the law and carrying conviction with his able arguments before courts and juries. The firm today is Watts, Gentry and Lee.

In political views Mr. Watts is a Republican, and whilst he has never sought public office he has always worked constantly for the advancement of party interests.

HENRY W. PETERS.

Shipping clerk at the age of sixteen; traveling salesman at eighteen; led sales force at twenty-one; vice-president at twenty-nine, and president at thirty-five—this, in a few words, is the business history of Henry W. Peters, president of the Peters Shoe Company, St. Louis.

Mr. Peters was born in St. Louis February 14th, 1856, and while still an infant his parents removed to the Gasconade hills of Missouri, where

educational facilities were few, and for this reason his early training was entrusted for five years to the tutelage of Miss Carroll, a cultured southern woman. Later he attended the public schools of St. Louis, working during vacations in his father's country store at Bay. At sixteen he secured a position as shipping clerk with Clafin, Allen & Company, shoe jobbers of this city. Two years later he was sent out on the road as salesman, where, in

spite of his youth he made a remarkable success, for before he attained the age of twenty-one his sales increased to over \$100,000 per year, and before he reached his twenty-second year he headed the list of salesmen for the house, which at that time was one of the foremost shoe houses in the west. When the house was reorganized as the Clafin-Allen Shoe Company Mr. Peters was elected vice-president, he being twenty-nine years of age at that time. At the age of thirty-five Mr. Peters organized the Peters Shoe Company, of which he has been president from its beginning. The company was organized with a capital stock of two hundred thousand (\$200,000) dollars, which has since then (in 1909) been increased to two million (\$2,000,000) dollars, all paid up from the earnings of the company. At the time the company was organized it sent only eight salesmen out, but is now represented by 120 and employs in the neighborhood of 4,000 in its eight factories, the output of which is shipped to almost every state in the Union, Mexico and Europe. The company enjoys the distinction of manufacturing more fine shoes than any other house in the west.

The phenomenal growth of the business of the Peters Shoe Company is due to the fact that Mr. Peters has always been an indefatigable worker and regards no detail too unimportant to receive his personal attention. He is always at his desk before 7:30 in the morning and seldom leaves his place of business before 6 o'clock in the evening. He is an ardent advocate of the principle that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and his example of energy and industry is one which may well be followed by his employes and others who desire to work their way upward. He believes that advice not fortified by example is of little weight, and therefore followed a course which he desires shall serve as a course of inspiration to those in his service.

He is not an active club man, yet he is a member of several clubs, is also interested in the banking institutions, organizations and associations enumerated below:

Ex-president Missouri Manufacturers' Association; ex-president St. Louis Manufacturers' and Jobbers' Association; ex-member Republican State Committee; director Mississippi Valley Trust Company; director Boatmen's

Bank; director St. Louis Coliseum Company; member Executive Committee Business Men's League, Executive Committee Million Population Club, Board of Governors Amphion Club, Commercial Club, St. Louis Club, Mercantile Club, Symphony Society, Aero Club, Kennel Club, Automobile Club, Civic League, City Plan Association, National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association, National Association of Manufacturers, Western Association of Shoe Wholesalers, Interstate Merchants' Association, Foreign Trades Association, Citizens' Industrial Association, Northwestern Business Men's Association, XIN League, Parkview Trustees, Mississippi Valley Trust Estates Committee, Washington University Association, American National Red Cross Association.

In politics Mr. Peters is a staunch Republican. The following comment from a St. Louis newspaper is a fair specimen of the sentiment of his business colleagues. The article read: "This paper suggested the name of Mr. Peters even before his name was discussed in the Republican City Committee, and it also pointed out his fitness for the mayoralty of St. Louis. Mr. Peters is an ideal man, the spirit of intensified honesty, with a large following among business men and laboring people."

In St. Louis, September 25, 1879, Mr. Peters was married to Miss Anna E. Stoenner, of Gasconade County, Mo. They have three children: Ella C., at home; Edwin H., who is with the Peters Shoe Company, and who married Stella Maud Porter, of Plattsburg, Ohio; and Oliver F., a graduate of the Washington University Law Department. He resides at No. 6245 Westminster Place, in one of the handsomest houses in the west end. The home atmosphere is a most attractive one and the hospitality of the Peters household is greatly enjoyed by their many friends. While a man of wealth there is nothing of hauteur in Mr. Peters; he does not stand aloof from his fellow men with any feeling of superiority, but meets all on the common plane of universal brotherhood and finds his friends among the young and old, rich and poor. His employes entertain for him the warmest regard and recognize the fact that he is not only just, but that he regards them as individuals and not as parts of a complex business machine.

JUDGE ALBERT DEXTER NORTONI.

Various vocations respectively require men of different dispositions and talents. To find that for which one's natural faculties best fit him is an essential point in life. The study of the lives of men who have rendered admirable service in the professional or commercial fields goes a long way in enabling one to arrive at a successful conclusion. As associate justice of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, Judge Albert D. Nortoni has demonstrated in such manner as to convince one of the truth that he is serving in a capacity for which he is naturally, in disposition and ability, well fitted.

Judge Nortoni is a native of Missouri and was born in 1867, at New Cambria. His early educational training was had in public and private schools. After completing his studies, the young man decided to enter upon a professional career and immediately begun his legal training, and in 1888 was admitted to the bar, being at the time about 21 years of age, with a promising future before him. In Chariton, Macon and Linn Counties he practiced, and established a splendid clientage. He sought broader fields of activity, however, and realized that opportunity for greater achievement was offered in the larger cities, hence he came to St. Louis and located, having been appointed Assistant United States Attorney January 1, 1903.

Here he practiced until called to the judiciary. No man, in my opinion, has ever served the city of St. Louis with greater dignity, with more marked success, nor with more force of character than the subject of my review. For two full terms he served New Cambria as city attorney. It was while thus engaged that he begun to build, step by step, the magnificent reputation which he today enjoys. In 1903 and 1904, when the naturalization cases came up, he took an active part, and working unceasingly and burning much "midnight oil" preparing cases for presentation to court, his efforts were crowned with the success of conviction of several prominent politicians.

During the initial trial of United States Senator Burton, of Kansas, it was Judge Nortoni and Judge Dyer who prosecuted him, and I am told by lawyers who heard his address in that case that a more masterly effort was never made in a courtroom. He is a forceful speaker, an orator with but few equals, and handled his cases with that keen conception of the law that has brought him the great distinction that is now his.

The Republicans nominated him for Probate Judge of Macon County in 1894, but he refused to make the campaign. After coming to St. Louis he was named First Assistant United States District Attorney, under Federal Judge D. P. Dyer, at that time District Attorney. His conduct of this important federal position was such as to attract the attention of the bar of the southwest more than ever before and he was the unanimous choice for the judgeship of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, and in January, 1905, he ascended the bench of that high tribunal for a twelve years' term of office.

His decisions are noted among the profession for fairness and clearness. There is nothing blurred in his conclusions, but distinctly outlined in every particular, the details of many cases brought before the court, involving some of the most intricate problems, which only a man possessed of high knowledge of law could unravel.

His reported opinions have been referred to in many states of the Union, many important cases having been decided, based upon the conclusions arrived at by Judge Nortoni.

It was in 1892 that Judge Nortoni was united in marriage with Miss Maggie L. Francis, a native of Macon County, this state, a highly accomplished and talented woman. She passed away in 1894. Judge Nortoni in 1906, again was wedded, this time to Miss Emma J. Belcher, of Columbia (Mo.), a woman known for her charming qualities and force of character.

FRANK LAYNG TALBOT.

Since the advent of the moving picture industry great achievements have been accomplished, not in any one part of the country, but almost everywhere, until today many of the actors and actresses who in years gone by have appeared before audiences in America and foreign climes at fabulous salaries, have deserted what is termed the "legitimate" for the camera. And so it goes. The views presented by all moving picture houses cannot be classed as ideal, for there are not a few blurred or otherwise marred in some unaccountable manner, but when the film is clear and perfectly distinct it entertains even more so than the living performers. The silent players, as depicted on canvas, have made marked headway. One of the great pioneers in this line of amusement is none other than the subject of my review—Frank Layng Talbot, the most prominent theatrical man in St. Louis connected in this manner, and one who has achieved fame and distinction throughout the country. Mr. Talbot was born in Salt Lake City in 1871, and comes from one of the first families of gentiles settling in Utah, his brother being the first white child born in Denver, Colorado.

He was at one time with "Paine's Last Days of Pompeii" as manager. That was, I think, in 1892, at Denver, and continued with the company for more than five years. In the latter part of 1897, Mr. Talbot spent that winter with a road company. Whilst connected with the Paine Fireworks Display Company, however, he had charge of pyrotechnical displays at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, after which he was with Fanny Davenport a while. After the World's Fair he built the summer resort just below Toledo, Ohio, on the Maumee River, known as "Presque Isle," and in 1892 was one of the owners of the "Peoples Theatre" in Denver.

In 1897 Mr. Talbot was with the "Carnival of Madrid," and appeared at Salt Air Beach at Salt Lake City and again at Portland, Oregon, after which he went to Vancouver. Leaving the last place he went to Seattle. The great pyrotechnical display of the "Battle of Manila" was given at various places under the direction of Mr. Talbot, with marked success.

It was, I believe, about 1900, that Mr. Talbot launched out into the gen-

eral advertising business, with offices in Omaha and Minneapolis. He made considerable headway in those years and built up a business that proved most remunerative. Finally, in 1902, he decided to come to St. Louis. Here he supervised and published what was known as the "St. Louis Police Book," a work, the character of which has never been attempted or equalled in this city since. When the great Louisiana Purchase Exposition—World's Fair, opened in St. Louis it was the subject of my review—Frank Layng Talbot, who loomed up as having secured many of the most valuable concessions, among which were "Paris on the Pike," "Golden Chariots," "Electrical Gondolas on the Lagoons," etc., etc.

In 1905, he again went with a road show and put out one of the best that had played the boards in many years. Returning to St. Louis again the following year (1906), Mr. Talbot opened the Lyceum, the moving picture theatre on Sixth street, which has since been torn down to make way for the handsome "Talbot's New Hippodrome," now almost ready for occupancy. The Lyceum proved to be the first of its kind in the world, and the patronage accorded it was something tremendous. Two years later, he opened the "Gem," just across the way, and on the second floor of which he now has his general offices. The class of pictures, singing and general vaudeville put on by Mr. Talbot has never been surpassed in St. Louis. True, many others here have striven hard to imitate him, but they have met one failure after another. Mr. Talbot had won the confidence of the public and he gave, and still gives, many times full value for the small price of admission charged.

Mr. Talbot wedded Miss Marie Flood, a native of Montreal, who is associated in the theatrical business with her husband, and through years of unprecedented success she has proven herself a most efficient and capable assistant.

Talbot's New Hippodrome, which opened in October (1911), is the handsomest and most costly moving picture and vaudeville theatre in the country. No expense was spared to make it the ideal amusement place of St. Louis, and thousands of dollars were expended to construct a building that, from the ground up, is as near fire-proof as the most skilled engineering can possibly make it.

The handsome structure was designed by Duggan & Huff, of St. Louis, in accordance with the personal ideas of Mr. Talbot, and architecturally speaking, is one of the "show" places of the "fourth city." In my opinion, shared in by many others, it is the prettiest structure in St. Louis, and is of re-inforced concrete, erected under the most stringent and rigid building ordinances in the world; laws that are almost impossible to comply with. The ventilation and heating arrangements are absolutely perfect, the most modern and highly improved systems being installed, the air of the entire theatre being constantly changed every fourteen seconds. It is remarkable, indeed.

Not only is it the handsomest theatre in the country, but the largest, having a seating capacity of three

thousand, there being actually more seats in the parquet of the New Hippodrome than on the entire three floors of any theatre in St. Louis, which in itself constitutes a most remarkable architectural achievement.

He is one of the founders of the Order of Eagles. He is also a Mason, and holds membership in the Friars, Knights of Pythias, Actors' Club, Actors' Fund, Foresters and many others.

Altogether, Mr. Talbot employs about two hundred people, to each of whom he pays a neat salary. Every Christmas, instead of giving presents to his employes, he goes it several better, and sits down to a sumptuous banquet with them, in one of the leading hotels of the city, where over a magnificent spread, they toast and exchange experiences.

WILLIAM FRANCIS CARTER.

Mr. Carter is a native Missourian, being born in Farmington, in 1867, of parents coming from one of the oldest families of Virginia, the father, William Carter, being a distinguished lawyer. It was but natural that the son should follow in the footsteps of the parent, who for a long number of years presided on the bench, and attained for himself a reputation that few men can hope to reach.

W. F. Carter, my subject, was educated in Washington University, after which he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, one which has turned out graduates, many whom in after years have become the greatest lawyers of the country, not a few appearing in positions of the greatest responsibility and eminence.

When the class of 1890 was graduated, Mr. Carter was a member of it, and during the same year was admitted to the bar in his home state. For about two years following, Mr. Carter practiced his chosen profession at Farmington (Mo.). Being a young man, he was anxious to build up a large practice. He sought loftier ideals and soon realized that he could not hope to accomplish what he desired were he to continue his residence in the small town. It was this decision, seeking broader fields of labor, that decided Mr. Carter to locate in St. Louis, and this he did.

Since then he has succeeded in establishing one of the most representative clientages that a lawyer could hope for. He has appeared as counsel, either for plaintiff or defendant, in

many of the most important cases before the courts, and with signal success.

In 1907 (on account of his splendid financial ability and his keen conception of banking and corporation law), he was chosen for the presidency of the Missouri-Lincoln Trust Company, then in liquidation.

Mr. Carter is now vice-president of the Mercantile Trust Company, one of our largest financial institutions, the scope of business of which extends out and covers practically every state of the Union.

Aside from these interests, Mr. Carter is a stockholder, director and officer in other enterprises, all of which are highly successful. He cares absolutely nothing for public office, having never sought political honors. He affiliates, as a rule, with the Independent movement, believing in supporting the best qualified man, irrespective of politics.

It was in 1893 that Mr. Carter was united in marriage with Miss Grace Thoroughman, and the couple have two children, a son and daughter. Beginning life with self-determination to achieve distinction in the battle of life, he has truly gained headway that has all along been marked. No one in the state stands higher in his profession or in banking circles, he being a conservative, broad gauged, deep thinking man. He is interested deeply in civic improvements and strongly advocates anything calculated to advance his city's interests.

DR. ARMANT HENRI OHMANN-DUMESNIL.

Dr. Ohmann-Dumesnil is a native of Iowa, and was born in Dubuque, September 30, 1857, his parents being French people, descending from one of the oldest families of France, and highly connected. The doctor had every advantage of a high-grade classical and professional education, of all of which he took full advantage.

He is a graduate of the Christian Brothers' College, of this city, and had conferred upon him in 1873 the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Three years following, he completed a full course in the Missouri University and had the "M. E." and U. S. degrees conferred upon him. The young man had, in his younger days, expressed the desire to some day become a great physician, and in this idea he received every possible encouragement. In the medical department of Washington University he matriculated, and received his diploma in 1880.

Seven years following, the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and of Physics were conferred upon the young man. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, engaging in a vast amount of research work and devoting every energy to diseases of the skin and syphilis. Today he is considered one of the most eminent dermatologists in the United States.

The magnificent reputation attained by Doctor Ohmann-Dumesnil, even in his early days of practice, won for him the chair of Dermatology and Syphilology in the St. Louis College for Medical Practitioners. In the following two years, he was selected for the same chair in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1894 in the Marion-Sims College of Medicine, while in 1907, he was selected for the same professorship in the Hippocratean College of Medicine,

in 1910 to the same chair in the medical department of Barnes University, being today the Emeritus Professor of Dermatology.

In the St. Louis City Hospital, as well as the Female Hospital, the Poor House and other well known institutions, he has served as consulting Dermatologist, and this, in addition to serving in a similar capacity to the St. Louis Health Department from 1881 to 1911.

Dr. Ohmann-Dumesnil is regarded as an authority on his specialty and ranks among the leading dermatologists of the entire country. He is the author of a number of books on the subjects which have attracted world-wide attention, and much demand is made upon his time to read and discuss the subject before many of the largest gatherings of medical men.

In addition to this, he has served as chief editorial writer of a number of the best known and largest circulated medical periodicals in the Union, among which are the St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal, Quarterly Atlas of Dermatology, Weekly Medical Review, American Journal of Dermatology, and others. His handbook on "Dermatology" is said by members of the profession to be one of the most accurate and complete ever issued from the press and denotes the closest study of the subject. The "History of Syphilis," in several volumes, is another work of his that has had the most phenomenal sale among the profession and gained for its author extended repute. Dr. Ohmann-Dumesnil has been twice wedded. His first wife was Miss Lillian P. Baldwin and the second Miss Agnes Loring. No man stands higher in the profession and enjoys a greater degree of universal respect.

DR. JULES BARON.

Since 1884, the subject of my review, Dr. Jules Baron, has steadily practiced his profession in this city, and with success that does not ordinarily fall to the lot of every man.

Dr. Baron is a native of Missouri and was born in St. Louis, in 1859. At the tender age of six years he was left an orphan and was adopted by Henry Zoellner and wife. In early life he attended the public institutions of the city and closely applied himself,

being always regarded as a studious young man.

After completing his course of studies, literary and classical, he began the study of medicine in the Medical College of St. Louis and became a graduate there in 1881. Notwithstanding he had taken the full course, he did not feel as content as he preferred, and the result was that he went abroad and studied and attended lectures, pursuing a special course of

studies in Vienna, Berlin, Paris, London and other great centers, and qualifying himself for the practice of his profession under the most eminent men of the world.

Dr. Baron holds active membership in several of the large medical organizations of the country, and has been quite active in their councils. To research work, the doctor has devoted no small amount of time, attention and money, with the result that his great knowledge of medicine and surgery has been materially broadened.

In a political way, Dr. Baron is a staunch Republican. He believes in the principles of that party and has at all times strongly advocated them. For two terms he has been honored with the office of Coroner of St. Louis, since which time there has never been a complaint of any character filed. Notwithstanding Dr. Baron holds a splendid public office, it may be added that it was not of his choosing. The people knew his skill and his capacity and they demonstrated their confidence in

his ability by electing him to the same position thrice, and should the physician care to continue in office, his election for a fourth term is but a matter of holding the election. Dr. Baron is the only man who has ever held the office for three consecutive terms, something never before known in the history of St. Louis.

Dr. Baron stands high in the fraternal orders of Missouri, and is a Mason, belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and has proven himself an indefatigable worker in the cause of fraternalism.

He is a man of unusually great civic pride. He believes in the rapid advancement of his city, and has never left a stone unturned to do what he could to further such improvements. As a public official his duties, and they are many, have always been discharged with proper regard for the rights of others and I know of no man serving the great public who enjoys the esteem and confidence of the people more so than Dr. Baron.

J. CARTER CARSTENS.

A native Iowan, a Missourian by choice, J. Carter Carstens has made phenomenal headway in the practice of law since his location in this city. He was born in 1872, and went to Chicago in 1890, where he entered Lake Forest University.

Mr. Carstens closely applied himself, taking full advantage of the high literary training afforded by the institution which he attended, and completed his course of studies in due course of time.

Following this, he was offered and accepted, the position of financial manager for one of the largest concerns in Illinois, engaged in the manufacture and distribution of high-grade gas and electrical equipment, the trade of which extended throughout almost every state in the country. The position held by Mr. Carstens was one of the greatest responsibility, but the young man was equal to the occasion and held it satisfactorily to his firm and with credit to himself.

Notwithstanding the young man at that time had not reached the age of twenty-one years, still he was receiving an annual salary of more than \$3,000. In his early years Mr. Carstens had oftentimes expressed the desire to some day become one of the great lawyers of the country. Hence, after serving his house for some time he voluntarily

severed his relations with it in order to take up the study of law. He entered Ruskin University, where he had conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

In 1897 he was admitted to the bar and immediately took up the general practice of his profession, afterwards becoming general counsel for the Universal Correspondence College. In this capacity he served the institution for about two years, resigning the office to devote more time to his private practice, which was steadily increasing.

In beginning the practice of law, Mr. Carstens was compelled to make the start in life's battle similar to hundreds of others. It was a hard uphill fight, but through perseverance he has made good, where many others have met nothing beyond failure. When he was awarded his diploma, and walked out of Ruskin University, fully equipped to take up his profession, the young man had but fifteen dollars to his name. This he used with the greatest care and his first offices were very small and as poorly equipped. His present suite is in striking contrast with the first one, and demonstrates clearly, to my mind, the unprecedented headway he has made.

His law library is one of the most

extensive in the state, embracing several thousand volumes, not a few of which are very costly. It was in 1894 that he was united in marriage with Miss Rose Edith Kuhn, of Frederick City, Md., a highly accomplished and talented young woman. Mr. Carstens has at all times taken a prominent part in Masonry and stands high in the councils of that fraternity, he holding membership in Rose Hill Lodge, No. 550, A. F. and A. M.; St. Louis Lodge of Perfection, No. 1; St. Louis Chapter, Rose Croix, No. 1; Mis-

souri Council, No. 1; Missouri Consistory, No. 1, S. P. R. S.; Moolah Temple, of the Mystic Shrine and others. In addition to these, he holds membership in various bar associations and leading social and civic organizations of the city.

Mr. Carstens practice is not alone confined to St. Louis, but a large part of it comes from adjacent states. In the legal profession he is generally regarded as one of its ablest members and a strong advocate of ethics.

PAUL BAKEWELL.

I doubt if there is another lawyer in St. Louis, or the southwest for that matter, with larger experience in patent law than the subject of my review—Paul Bakewell.

Mr. Bakewell is a native Missourian, and was born in St. Louis in 1858, the son of one of the most distinguished members of the state bar, Judge R. A. Bakewell, not a few of whose characteristics are inherited by the son. Mr. Bakewell was educated in his home city and attended St. Louis University until 1876, after which he entered the law department of Washington University, an institution that has turned out many graduates, who in after life have become the greatest lawyers of the country.

It was in 1879 that the subject of my review graduated, and had conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He immediately took up the practice of his profession, much of which was confined to the higher courts. For many years, Mr. Bakewell has devoted almost his entire time and attention to patents, and is today recognized as one of the highest authorities on patent law, not only in Missouri, but throughout the United States, his counsel and advice being constantly sought from distant points.

In many instances, to secure a patent, involves the most intricate and difficult problems of law, necessitating a vast amount of research work, which taxes the most brilliant legal minds. It has been no uncommon occurrence for the best known patent attorneys of the country to journey to St. Louis in order to enter conference with Mr. Bakewell, an indication, in my opinion, of his splendid judgment in such matters.

Many briefs prepared by Mr. Bakewell have been such as to attract world-wide attention. The practice of

patent law is considered the most difficult department of the legal profession. Not only does the attorney have to possess thorough knowledge of all the fundamental principles of law, but also must have comprehensive knowledge of mechanical and scientific equipment in order to protect best the interests of his client. Without this, he would be at sea, so to speak, in not a few cases that arise from time to time. Mr. Bakewell has been a close student throughout life and has paid particular attention to such details, even to the minutest, with the result that his services as counsel in thousands of patent rights cases, has been marked by phenomenal success.

In addition to his large practice he has lectured in different universities, and in 1904 the St. Louis University conferred upon him the honor of degree of Doctor of Laws. His practice has reached enormous proportions, notwithstanding he continues to handle each case in every detail in connection therewith. I doubt whether any lawyer practicing in patent law has enjoyed a greater degree of universal success than Paul Bakewell. It has really been phenomenal.

It was in 1884 that Mr. Bakewell was united in marriage with Miss Eugenia McNair, granddaughter of former Governor Alexander McNair. The union resulted in eight children. In his home, as well as in his offices, Mr. Bakewell maintains a large and costly library and nothing suits him better than to enjoy several hours each day, whenever his practice will allow him, among his books.

Mr. Bakewell is a close student, a widely read man, and one who has traveled a great deal, hence is exceptionally well posted. He holds active membership in many of the leading

organizations and clubs, among which are the Lawyers' Club of New York City, the Noonday and St. Louis Clubs. In politics, he is a Cleveland Demo-

crat and believes in the principles of that great party. He also holds membership in various bar associations. Mr. Bakewell is a Roman Catholic.

DOCTOR HORATIO N. SPENCER.

Dr. Spencer is a native of Mississippi, and was born in 1845. He received his earlier education under the direction of private tutors, afterwards graduating from Oakland College. This was in 1861, just about the opening of hostilities between the South and the North. The young man was popular in his classes and was valedictorian.

After completing his literary education, Dr. Spencer matriculated in the University of Alabama, where he completed his course in 1862, being awarded the degree of Bachelor of Arts. It was shortly after this that, hearing the call of his country, he joined forces with the great Confederacy and fought throughout the entire campaign.

When the war closed, the young man immediately entered upon his professional career by preparing himself for practice. This he did by entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, from which institution he graduated with the class of 1869. The young physician was still not satisfied with his education along medical lines and went abroad to pursue his studies further and have advantage of the lectures of some of the most distinguished medical educators in the world. He attended the University of Berlin and took full advantage of every opportunity offered him.

It was about 1871 that Dr. Spencer located in St. Louis and entered the active practice of his chosen profession, specializing in diseases of the ear and nose, in the treatment of which he has met with marked success and for many years has been regarded as an authority in this branch of the profession, his practice including not only Missouri, but many of the states of the Union. Dr. Spencer's reputation is not by any means confined to the southwest, but extends throughout the Union.

Dr. Spencer has served as a member of the faculty of the Missouri Medical College, an institution, that numbers among its graduates many of the most eminent physicians and surgeons in the world. The doctor has done a vast amount of research work and has devoted no small portion of his spare

time, when he has it, to writing, he being one of the founders of the American Journal of Otology, as well as the St. Louis Courier of Medicine.

The St. Louis Post-Graduate School of Medicine was another of the well known institutions that this eminent physician assisted in establishing, and which was afterwards merged with the Missouri Medical College. In 1899, when the Missouri Medical College was consolidated with the St. Louis Medical College and the latter became the medical department of Washington University, Dr. Spencer was made Professor of Diseases of the Ear. Among the organizations with which he is affiliated are the American Otological Society, American Medical Association, and others.

He is also numbered as a member of such institutions as the Society of Sons of the Revolution, American Geographical Society, Society of Foreign Wars, Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Missouri, as well as a member of several college societies.

Dr. Spencer is one of the most charitable men in Missouri and has given his services to many who were unable to pay, but whose conditions were such that the great skill of such a physician as Dr. Spencer was badly needed. He is a great humanitarian, and many acts of his plainly bear me out in my statement. To the Bethesda Foundling Home, to the Home for the Aged and Incurables, Dr. Spencer has granted liberal assistance.

It was in 1868 that Dr. Spencer was united in marriage with Miss Annie Kirtland, a native of New York. She passed away in 1885. In 1887 the doctor married Miss Elizabeth Dwight. The physician has five children, one, Selden Spencer, being associated with his father in the practice of medicine.

For a period of practically forty years, Dr. Spencer has served the people of St. Louis and the southwest. As an educator he has demonstrated time and again the great ability which he exhibits in his practice, and today nowhere in any part of the country does a member of the medical profession stand higher than Dr. Horatio N. Spencer.

DR. HARVEY GILMER MUDD.

One of the most distinguished practitioners in the country, pursuing his calling in this city, is Dr. Harvey Gilmer Mudd, a native of St. Louis, a man who has reached the highest pinnacle of success and eminence in his chosen profession. Dr. Mudd was born in 1857. His parents were native Kentuckians, his father being actively engaged in the realty business until about eight or nine years ago, when he passed away.

When a youth, the subject of my review attended the public institutions of Kirkwood, a suburban city near St. Louis. Finishing his course of studies there, the young man came to St. Louis, where he entered the Hight School. When the class of 1876 graduated from that institution, young Mudd was one of its members. Even in early life, while not much more than a boy, he had thought of the future to come, and after due consideration finally decided to take up the study of medicine, hence I find him a student in the St. Louis Medical College, a department of Washington University, after completing his classical and literary education, and in 1881 he graduated. Dr. Mudd was regarded as a close student by the faculty under whom he pursued his studies, the young man diligently applying himself.

Notwithstanding the law and medical departments of Washington University have turned out men, who in after life have won fame and fortune in their chosen professions, and whose reputations in not a few instances, have become international in scope and character, Dr. Mudd was of the opinion, when he graduated, that he should add to his store of knowledge of medicine. He so informed his professors and decided upon further activity along those lines.

He went to Vienna, Paris, Berlin, Edinburgh, London and other well known centers, where he attended lec-

tures by men who stand high in the medical world as educators. He pursued his studies in these cities from 1885 to 1887, and returned to the United States well qualified to practice his profession.

He has served the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons as president and has prepared a number of papers, the import of which is readily understood from his own marked success. Dr. Mudd holds active membership in the American Surgical Association, as well as the St. Louis Medical, and St. Louis Surgical Societies, in the councils and deliberations of its members of which he has at all times stood high and held in the loftiest esteem.

Dr. Mudd has served the National Guard of Missouri as Major and Surgeon. From my investigation I can say conscientiously that as man, physician and surgeon, none enjoys the confidence of the public to a greater extent than does the subject of my review. He is a strong advocate of the ethics of his profession and adheres closely to them. He believes in allowing merit alone to win, and it has been upon such principles that Dr. Mudd has achieved his magnificent reputation.

In 1892 he was wedded to Miss Margaret de la Plaux Clark, a highly accomplished and talented young woman, and the couple have one son, Stuart Mudd.

The staff of physicians and surgeons of the Barnard Free Skin and Cancer Hospital, which threw open its doors in a spacious and unusually well equipped structure several months ago, is considered one of the best and most carefully selected in the state. Dr. Mudd is a member of its surgical staff. Being the only institution of its kind in the southwest the cases that go there are oftentimes of the most difficult character upon which to operate.

DOCTOR ISAAC H. CADWALLADER.

An Ohioan by birth, Missourian by choice, born in 1850, no member of the St. Louis medical profession has achieved greater distinction than the subject of my review, Dr. I. H. Cadwallader, who during the past ten or twelve years has served as medical

director of the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, at the corner of Bell and Taylor avenues, St. Louis.

After passing through the various stages of literary training and equipping himself so far as he could, the son, who, even during his early days

had expressed a desire to some day become a great physician and surgeon, entered Rush Medical College. Prior to that time, however, the young man had completed a course in pharmacy, his idea being to familiarize himself as thoroughly with the compounding of drugs as to qualify himself for the prescribing thereof. It was in 1875 that Dr. Cadwallader graduated in medicine. The doctor has often said that the day he received his medical diploma was one of the happiest of his life.

In 1900 he was called to the head of the great sanitarium over which he presides at the present time.

The Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, the staff of which is composed of many of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons in the southwest, is regarded throughout the country as one of the most modern institutions of its kind in operation. When Dr. Cadwallader was selected to assume charge, his good wife was named for the superintendency, since which time husband and wife, working in conjunction, hand in hand, have succeeded in adding greatly to its laurels. I might add here, while commenting on the institution, that many of the most difficult surgical operations performed in St. Louis have been done at this sanitarium.

Dr. Cadwallader is considered one of the best known authorities on Gynecology in the state, having for years made a specialty of that and obstetrics, and has read before large medical gatherings important papers discussing the subjects. He has contributed

to the medical press on various occasions.

It was, I believe, in 1896 that Dr. Cadwallader was wedded to Miss Ella Brown, a highly accomplished and talented young woman of St. Louis, who has proven his greatest assistance, and has many times demonstrated her splendid capacity for the work which she and her distinguished husband have undertaken, and are carrying to such successful conclusions.

Dr. Cadwallader is a member of several of the leading professional and civic bodies of the city, county and state, among which are the St. Louis Medical Society, Missouri State Medical Association, American Medical Association, and others.

Fraternally, the physician and surgeon affiliates with the great Masonic Order, being a thirty-second degree Mason, and stands high in the affairs and councils of the order. His life-work has been open as a book at all times, whilst his headway has, as I have already stated, attracted great attention here and elsewhere. He has taken every degree in Masonry.

Dr. Cadwallader has, perhaps, done more charity work than any other medical practitioner in St. Louis. Many a cold, bitter winter night he has gotten out of his warm bed and made a professional call, knowing at the time there would be absolutely nothing in it, so far as compensation was concerned. But he went ahead just the same. He stands high in the ranks of his profession and is generally regarded as one of the most competent of men.

DR. JOHN B. SHAPLEIGH.

No aurist in the southwest enjoys greater confidence and higher regard in the medical profession than Dr. J. B. Shapleigh, who, since he entered upon the active practice of his profession in this city, has achieved the most phenomenal success.

Dr. Shapleigh is a native St. Louisan and was born in 1857, being of English descent. For two years or more Dr. Shapleigh attended private institutions of learning in this city, after which he entered Washington University and took the full academic course of instruction. Following this, the young man entered the collegiate department of this well known institution, from which he graduated with the class of 1878, and had conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Whilst attending school he often expressed the desire to become a great practitioner some day, and how well his wish has been realized, is known to the people of this state. He first entered the St. Louis Medical College. Here he diligently applied himself, taking full advantage of every opportunity for knowledge that was offered, and in 1881 graduated with the M. D. degree. He immediately entered the St. Louis City Hospital and served as an interne until 1882, after which he served in a similar capacity in the St. Louis Female Hospital, in both institutions gaining practical knowledge and experience, which in after years proved most beneficial.

Not content with his training, he left St. Louis and studied abroad,

making a specialty of ear diseases under the most eminent specialists in Vienna. He was absent two or three years and in that time equipped himself well for the practice of his profession on his return to his native city—St. Louis.

Dr. Shapleigh has gained a magnificent reputation, not only as a practitioner and ear specialist, but as an educator, lecturing in the St. Louis Medical College, now a department of Washington University, and in the same institution has served as clinical professor of ear diseases, as well as professor of otology. From 1901 to 1902 he served as dean of the faculty of the medical department of Washington University, and is a member of the medical staff of St. Luke's Hospital and of the staff of the George D. Barnard Free Skin and Cancer Hospital. Dr. Shapleigh is a member of several medical societies, a number of which he has served as president and in other official capacities. In the St. Louis Medical Society, the physician served as chairman of the section of oto-laryngology in 1907 and 1908, with great credit and distinction.

It was in 1886 that Dr. Shapleigh was wedded to Miss Anna T. Merritt, a native of St. Louis, a highly accomplished and talented young woman. The couple have two children.

Politically, Dr. Shapleigh affiliates with the Republican party, and while he has never sought public office, has at all times done what he could to advance the principles of Republicanism. He is a man of considerable civic pride and believes in putting his home city in the front rank wherever it is feasible and possible to do so. No man in St. Louis stands higher in the medical profession, and throughout the state he is regarded as one of the most eminent aurists in practice. The family are communicants of the Presbyterian Church.

A coincident most remarkable in connection with Dr. Shapleigh, and of which perhaps it would be found difficult to find a parallel, is that in the same institution in which he was educated he has served, step by step as an educator, through the various branches of study until he reached the position of dean. This is, I consider, one of the most remarkable occurrences.

DR. WILLIAM ENGELBACH.

Of the younger generation, Dr. William Engelbach has made marked progress in the practice of internal medicine in St. Louis, and has reached a position of eminence in his chosen profession.

Dr. Engelbach is a native of Illinois and was born in Arenzville in 1876, and comes from a family of ministers and physicians. In his early days the physician attended the public institutions of his native city, after which he became a high school student. Later he entered Whipple Academy, located at Jacksonville (Ill.), as well as the Illinois College at the same place.

The latter institution conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1899 and that of Master of Science in 1907. It was in the famous Northwestern Medical College, of Chicago, that the young man won his professional degree, after completing the fully prescribed course of studies and graduating. That was in 1902. During the same year and the one following Dr. Engelbach served in the Cook County Hospital, where the experience he gained in practical training has proven of great benefit to him in after years. After leaving the hospital the

doctor pursued post-graduate courses in Vienna, Paris and Berlin, and fully qualified himself for his life's work.

During his early life, even while attending the public schools, the young man often expressed the desire to some day become known as a great physician, and how well he has succeeded is known by the people of his adopted state—Missouri.

I believe it was about 1905, on his return from the old countries, that Dr. Engelbach located in St. Louis. The field he realized as a splendid one for young men of ability and perseverance. He has engaged in a vast amount of research work and kept in close touch with all subjects of importance to his profession. Dr. Engelbach has on various occasions demonstrated his capacity as a medical practitioner, and no man stands higher in the profession than he.

Of the several leading medical organizations of the city, county and state, Dr. Engelbach is a member, among which are the St. Louis Medical Society, of which he served as chairman of the executive committee; Missouri State Medical Society, South-

western Medical Association, American Medical Association and others.

Dr. Engelbach has served as Examiner of the Sanitarium for Incipient Tuberculosis of Missouri; also as a member of the medical staff of St. John's Hospital; and a member of the consulting staff of the St. Louis City

Hospital. He has served the St. Louis University Medical College as Professor of Medicine, and in a number of other ways has rendered signal service.

In 1905, Dr. Engelbach was wedded to Miss Foura Reynolds, a native of Illinois, and the couple have one child, a daughter.

S. M. BRECKINRIDGE LONG.

"In all this world," once remarked former President Theodore Roosevelt, "the thing supremely worth having is the great opportunity coupled with actual capacity to do well and worthily a piece of work, the execution of which shall be of vital significance to mankind." To S. M. Breckinridge Long has come this opportunity, and the fact that today he enjoys one of the largest clientages in the private practice of law, is but demonstrative of his having grasped that opportunity.

Mr. Long is a native of this city and was born in 1881, a descendant from a family, the male members of which have furnished the most celebrated lawyers, ministers and medical practitioners. The father of Breckinridge Long was William S. Long, a noted Confederate major, serving with the Forty-fourth North Carolina regiment, and seeing much actual service upon the fields of battle. Members of the Long and Breckinridge families have served in positions of the highest trust, one, John Breckinridge, being Attorney General under President Thomas Jefferson; another, Cabell Breckinridge, was Secretary of the Commonwealth of Kentucky; another, J. C. Breckinridge, was Vice-President of the United States, Vice-President of the Confederate States of America and United States Senator from Kentucky, while Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge was a Congressman from the blue grass state. The mother of Breckinridge Long (the subject of my review) was Miss Margaret Breckinridge.

Still further down the line of descendancy I find another member of

the family, Clifton Breckinridge, United States Minister to Russia. I have in this little volume prepared fifty or more records of some of the greatest men in the southwest, but in no other instance have I found one possessing a more distinguished ancestry than Mr. Long.

In early life, S. M. Breckinridge Long had the many advantages of a high-class educational training, graduating in the academic course at Princeton University, with the class of 1904. Two years following this, the young man received his diploma in law from Washington University. That was, I believe, in 1906. After completing his legal education, Mr. Long was not yet content. He desired to see the world, the larger cities of the universe, and wished to attend lectures by educators in several of the world's greatest law colleges; hence he made a trip around the world lasting nearly a year and visiting most of the centers of learning in the world.

Immediately upon his return to St. Louis he opened his law offices in the Commonwealth Trust Building, and here today he controls a large and growing practice. Naturally, Mr. Long is a staunch Democrat. He believes in the great principles of that party, and about three years ago was its candidate for the State Legislature.

Aside from holding membership in a number of professional societies, he is active socially, and a member in several of the leading clubs. No young man in the city enjoys greater respect or stands higher in the legal profession than he, and I am glad to prepare my review of one possessing such sterling qualities.

DR. HERMAN TUHOLSKE.

As a physician, surgeon, educator, and citizen, few men have reached the high plane of success of the subject of my review. Dr. Tuholske was born in Prussia in 1848. His educational ad-

vantages were varied and of each he took due account, completing his classical studies in the Berlin Gymnasium, after which he matriculated for a professional career in Humboldt Medical

College, whilst in 1870 he was awarded his diploma by the Missouri Medical College.

Following this, the young physician went abroad and pursued post-graduate courses and lectures in Paris, London, Berlin and Vienna, receiving the benefit of training under the most skilled medical men of the world, qualifying himself for an after life that has been marked by the most unprecedented success.

After finishing his studies, the young physician and surgeon returned to St. Louis, since which time he has achieved distinction far beyond the usual practitioner, and stands today, and is so recognized by the great profession of which he is a member, as one of the most eminent surgeons and educators in the United States. Dr. Tuholske has devoted much of his time and attention to research work, and has delivered lectures, in and out of the class room, that have attracted world-wide attention and the most favorable comment from acknowledged critics.

I believe it was in 1870 that the doctor was selected as physician at the St. Louis Dispensary. I believe, further, that I can truthfully say that the present high standard of efficiency of that all important city department had its inception from the many improvements undertaken during the administration of Dr. Tuholske. He made many changes after assuming charge, adding a day and night ambulance service, which the dispensary did not have at that time. In addition he secured assistant physicians and today there is scarcely a better organized system anywhere. Prior to resigning in 1876 he was also placed in charge of quarantine. During the outbreak of smallpox in St. Louis in 1872 Dr. Tuholske was in the thickest of the fight to eradicate the dreadful scourge and made great headway in that connection.

After Dr. Tuholske resigned public office he devoted his entire time to his private practice, which was growing steadily and had reached the point where he was compelled to let other matters rest, in order to look after his patients in all parts of the city. In 1874 the Missouri Medical College elected the doctor as professor of anatomy, which chair he held for ten years or more. In this connection, Dr. Tuholske did some of his best work, his demonstrations being ideal in every respect and of such character as to impress his own thoughts and meanings upon the minds of hundreds of young medical students in his classes.

Leaving the Missouri Medical College, he accepted the chair of professor of surgery in Washington University, and here again the distinguished surgeon demonstrated great skill. Dr. Tuholske is also chief surgeon of the St. Louis Jewish Hospital, as chairman of the surgical section of the St. Louis Medical Society, and has been honored with the presidency of the same organization. In 1899 Dr. Tuholske was selected as surgeon of Washington University Hospital, an office much sought after by members of the profession. When the Missouri Medical College was merged as the medical department of Washington University, Dr. Tuholske was called to the chair of surgery, a position he holds with great credit to himself and students.

The distinguished physician has devoted the best years of his life to surgery, and is recognized by profession and public as one of the most skilled in the country. He is a man of great sympathy, and in operating exercises the tenderest care. His work, both in and out of college work, has been marked by the most phenomenal success and no man stands higher in the field of surgery and medicine than Dr. Tuholske.

Dr. Tuholske was also one of the original founders of the St. Louis Post-Graduate School of Medicine, which afterwards erected the Post-Graduate School Building and Hospital, the first structure of its kind ever constructed in the United States, and which became an integral factor in the medical education of St. Louis and the great Southwest.

When the agitation for a higher standard for a medical education came up in this city some years ago, one of its strongest advocates was Dr. Tuholske. He believed, and so pointed out, that in order to be qualified to enter the medical profession, a person should be properly equipped and urged and forcibly demonstrated that his views were correct. The result is a three years' attendance at medical lectures as one of the improved requirements.

Dr. Tuholske has also served the Missouri Medical College, now a department of Washington University as professor of pathology and clinical surgery, as well as surgeon at the Martha Parsons Free Hospital for Children. In this character of work the most delicate surgery was called for and the fact of Dr. Tuholske's selection is but an indication of the great confidence reposed in him.

He was also surgeon-in-charge of the St. Louis Surgical and Gynecological Hospital, as well as surgeon of the First Regiment of Missouri, with the rank of major. The St. Louis Surgical and Gynecological Hospital was established by Dr. Tuholske. It adjoined his residence, inasmuch as the doctor wished to be near his patients at all times. In this work he again met with marked success, the institution itself being constructed along lines modern in every detail.

Even the wards, rooms and every part of the building, was especially constructed under personal ideas of the well known surgeon and physician, only gynecological and surgical cases being received, and all the operating done by Dr. Tuholske in person, assisted by one of the most skilled corps of assistant surgeons in the Southwest.

Many of the best known surgeons in the United States, at different times, visited this institution and went over every part of it. The general consensus of opinion formed and expressed was that no other hospital of its character in the United States could equal it, so modern in every de-

tail and outline was it established and maintained.

Dr. Tuholske is one of the most ethical men of the profession. He holds active membership in several medical societies and associations and established the International Congress of Gynecology, and is a member of the Deutsche Gesellschaft fur chirurgie. The American Medical Association, the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society, the Southwest Missouri Medical Association, the American Medical Association for the Advancement of Science and others all have his name enrolled as a member. As an acknowledgement of the great work which he has accomplished, of his success as a medical and surgical educator, of his great headway in hospital work, he had conferred upon him by Westminster College the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

It was in 1874 that Dr. Tuholske was wedded to Miss Sophie Epstein, a native of St. Louis. Medical and surgical colleges need the services of such men as the subject of my review, capable, skilled and distinguished surgeons, who work with conscientious care.

DOCTOR HARRY STURGEON CROSSEN.

There are many men whose industry has won them success, men who through perseverance and diligence, execute well defined plans which others have made, while those who take the initiative are comparatively few. The vast majority do not realize the opportunities for co-ordination of forces, and development of new ideas.

Dr. Harry Sturgeon Crossen belongs to what might be termed the "initiative" class of men, both in and out of his chosen profession. He was born in Iowa in 1859, and is still a young man. Notwithstanding this, he has made such progress in his profession that today he is recognized as an authority on Gynecology, one of the foremost of the country.

At a very tender age Dr. Crossen was left an orphan, losing both parents, and was reared by an aunt. In 1889 he matriculated in the medical department of Washington University, and in 1892 graduated from that institution, an institution whose graduates are among the foremost men of the world, in practically all professions and industries.

Leaving college, he entered the St. Louis City Hospital as junior assist-

ant, through competitive examination, and in 1893 was appointed senior assistant. In the latter part of 1893, as a reward for his skill and ability, he was named assistant superintendent of the City Hospital. In 1895 he was appointed by Mayor Cyrus P. Walbridge as superintendent of the St. Louis Female Hospital, serving four years.

When the young physician's term of office expired, he was offered reappointment, but declined, preferring to enter private practice, which today is one of the largest and most representative in St. Louis. Gynecology is claimed by the most successful physicians to be one of the most difficult branches of the medical profession. In this, however, Dr. Crossen has specialized with such remarkable progress that his reputation is known throughout this country and in foreign fields of endeavor. He is an acknowledged authority, and has read many papers before the leading medical societies.

Not only has he met with signal success in private practice, but is equally as well known as a medical educator, having served as professor of Clinical Gynecology in Washington

University, as well as Gynecologist to Washington University, Mullanphy Hospital, Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, Bethesda Hospital and others.

Dr. Crossen holds membership in several of the largest professional organizations in the country, among which are the American Gynecological Association, American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, Western Surgical and Gynecological Association, American Medical Association, St. Louis Medical Society, Medical Society of City Hospital Alumni and others.

Dr. Crossen's writings pertaining to the profession, and particularly to the subjects of Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery in Women, have attracted wide attention, and papers by him are in great demand at medical meetings. He is the author of a text book on "Diagnosis and Treatment of the Diseases of Women," which is today used in a number of the principal medical colleges of the United States. The text book referred to is declared by medical educators and physicians to be one of the best arranged and most

thorough in existence, and is prepared in a style of simplicity that enables the student to follow the author closely throughout. On this work Dr. Crossen has been the recipient of numerous complimentary letters from leading medical teachers, and the book has attracted attention and comment in all parts of this country and abroad.

In 1895 Dr. Crossen was united in marriage with Miss Mary Frances Wright, a highly accomplished and talented young woman of Ohio. They have five children, Theodore, Ruth, Robert, Virginia and David.

Dr. Crossen is a Republican. His view of political matters, however, is that any party name is of much less importance than the character and principles of the candidate and of the platform upon which he stands, and the eminent gynecologist and medical educator votes in strict accordance with such views.

No man in the country holds a higher place in the work of the medical profession than he, while his success is equalled by few.

GERRIT H. TEN BROEK.

Representing The Netherlands in a jurisdiction covering ten states, and having personal supervision of all matters pertaining to the government which he represents in this territory, and in addition to his official duties having personal interests in a number of these states, Mr. Ten Broek is almost as well known in the prominent centers in the states tributary to St. Louis as he is in this, his native city, where he was born in 1859. Mr. Ten Broek is of Holland ancestry. He speaks the Holland language fluently, and was of particular service to his government during the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, being one of the Royal Commissioners accredited to the Exposition; for special services rendered The Netherlands government he was created by H. M. Queen Wilhelmina a Knight of the Order of Orange and Nassau.

In early life Mr. Ten Broek attended the public institutions of learning in this city, after which he decided to become a lawyer and chose that vocation. He began to prepare himself for the study of law by matriculation in the St. Louis Law School. Before graduating in the law he had organized the Ten Broek Agency, which con-

ducted successfully for a number of years the business of adjusting mercantile settlements for St. Louis business houses with delinquent customers at a distance. Subsequently Mr. Ten Broek organized the present powerful organization known as the Associated Law Offices, the ramifications of which extend not only to every corner of this country, but to prominent cities all over the world, including in its membership over five thousand lawyers and law firms in all the civilized countries. Mr. Ten Broek remains the directing head of the organization.

Mr. Ten Broek's legal work for the past fifteen years has been confined to the organization of large corporations, among them the American Steel & Wire Company, the American Bridge Company, the Cullman Coal and Coke Company, and others.

Mr. Ten Broek is a member of the Merchants' Exchange and the Mercantile Club. While his business interests keep him actively employed, it is his theory that every citizen of a community owes to the community a certain share of his time to be devoted to matters of public interest. He was

one of the founders of the St. Louis Protestant Hospital, and the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association; is one of the vice-presidents of the American Sunday School Union, and is the superintendent of the Niedringhaus

Memorial Sunday School. He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

In matters political, he belongs to the Republican party.

In 1893 Mr. Ten Broek was wedded to Mrs. Frances L. Colby of this city. They have no children.

DR. JOHN M. GRANT.

In reviewing the splendid record of Dr. John M. Grant as one of the several prominent physicians and surgeons that appear within the pages of this volume, I believe I can conscientiously say I have found no man in St. Louis whose progress has been more rapid, or who has met with a larger percentage of success.

Dr. Grant is a native of Missouri and was born in 1864, a descendant of Scotch ancestry. On a farm in Callo-way County, the physician was reared and attended school, diligently applying himself to his studies. After going as far as he could in the institutions of his native heath, he next went to Fulton (Mo.), and entered Westminster College, one of the most widely known educational institutions in the State of Missouri, and one whose graduates are engaged in all the leading professions of the world.

Dr. Grant was a member of the class of Westminster College that graduated in 1886, at which time he had conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Science.

Following his graduation, Dr. Grant decided to enter the medical profession after thoroughly equipping himself for the practice, and entered upon his course of studies in the Missouri Medical College in this city (St. Louis). From this college he was graduated, being a member of the class of 1889, being one of the highest in the class, having attained the greatest percentages in way of examination.

The young physician was given especial mention and for two years following he served as an interne at the St. Louis City Hospital, first as junior; then as senior interne. It was in 1891 that Dr. Grant entered upon the active practice of his chosen profession and made a marked success of it. Dr. Grant engages in the general practice of medicine, although he has devoted much time to surgery. In this connection he has performed many operations that necessitated the most skilled knowledge and ability and stands high in the councils of his profession.

Dr. Grant holds active membership in several of the leading and more prominent medical societies and organizations of St. Louis, and before their gatherings has contributed many important papers, entering freely into discussions of the same.

He is a strong advocate of professional ethics, and a close adherent of them. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and, with his family, communes at the Presbyterian Church.

It was in 1893 that Dr. Grant was united in marriage with Mrs. Ida C. Strieff, a native of St. Louis. To the couple have been born four children, one daughter and three sons.

Dr. Grant enjoys not only the confidence and respect of the members of the medical profession, but also the highest regard for his efficiency as man and practitioner.

DR. WILLIAM E. WILSON.

Dr. Wilson is a native of Michigan and was born in 1882, and attended the public institutions of his home city. After graduating from the high school, the young man decided to take the dental course at the University of Michigan and immediately entered. He closely applied himself and studied diligently, with the result that he was

several times highly commended by members of the faculty.

Dr. Wilson, shortly after leaving the University of Michigan, came to this city (St. Louis), where he entered Dr. Angle's School of Orthodontia, and was personally trained by Dr. E. H. Angle.

It is a well established fact that

many otherwise well formed faces are almost ruined as the result of defective and mal-posed teeth, and while under instruction in this splendid institution, Dr. Wilson made a close study of face deformities.

About three or four years ago Dr. Angle decided to give up his extensive private practice here, and moved to New York City. At the time he stated that he knew of no one better fitted to take up his practice where he had left off than Dr. Wilson, and the young man succeeded him, confining his work entirely to Orthodontia, pronounced by experts the most difficult branch of the profession, and one requiring unusual skill and ability.

When Dr. Angle established his college in St. Louis, the scientific treatment of Orthodontia was practically unknown. Prior to that time dentists simply had to do the best they could under the circumstances. Today the school of Dr. Angle, in New London, Conn., is the most widely known professional institution in the world, its founder having greatly enhanced the value of his text book bearing upon the subject and printed in many different languages, and the Angle Alumni Society has been established as a result of the great work of Dr. Angle, who also is the inventor of not a few of the most delicate and important instruments and appliances used in the practice of Orthodontia.

In the practice of his profession in St. Louis, Dr. Wilson, as the result of the magnificent special and personal training he received under Dr. Angle, has experienced the greatest success, and is recognized as one of the foremost and most progressive dentists in the city today.

In not a few instances, cases of facial deformity have reached Dr. Wilson that were apparently beyond re-

demption. Dentists not versed in the professional secrets of Orthodontia would have plainly informed the patients that they were beyond their skill, except in so far as the actual treatment of the teeth or gums was concerned. Notwithstanding this, however, I find, in my investigations, that these deformities have actually been remedied and the parties relieved from the awful appearances presented when first calling on Dr. Wilson.

There are many, though, residing here, as well as many who traveled long distances to be treated by this eminent young dentist, who are strong in praise of this work, and I am only too glad to be in position to review the truly splendid record which Dr. Wilson has attained along these lines.

Before concluding this review I believe it a good idea to give the faculty of this great Angle School of Orthodontia. It is as follows. Edward H. Angle, M. D., D. D. S., president; Dr. Jos. Grunberg, of Berlin, Germany, superintendent; F. B. Noyes, B. A., D. D. S., of Chicago, Embryology and Histology; Dr. Albin Oppenheim, of Vienna, Austria, Lecturer on Anatomy and Assistant Instructor in Rhinology and Applied Orthodontia; Raymond C. Osburn, Ph. D., of Columbia University, Comparative Anatomy; Antonie P. Voislowsky, B. S., M. D., Rhinology and Edmund H. Wuerpel, of St. Louis, Director School of Fine Arts. Other members of the faculty are Dr. George M. McKee, of New York City; E. B. Core, of New York City; Dr. Milo Hellman, of New York City; Dr. A. W. Crosby, of New London, Conn.; Dr. G. P. Mendell, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Dr. F. A. Gouch, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Dr. R. B. Stanley, of New York City.

OTTO FERDINAND KARBE.

Mr. Karbe was born in 1875 at Neosho, Newton County, Missouri, and during his early days attended the public schools in his home town. When he had reached the age of sixteen, the young man laid aside his studies, the result of financial reverses in his family, but afterwards took them up again on his own account, without assistance, and while engaged at work during the daylight hours.

It was about 1901 that he decided to take up the study of law, and notwithstanding he had to do so under

many difficulties and obstacles that probably would have discouraged many young men, he stuck to his determination, with the result that he won out. He worked every day, all day long, while his knowledge of law was secured by lamplight. Whilst many young men were enjoying themselves at the theatres or elsewhere, young Karbe was poring over law volumes.

Finally he passed the rigid examination before the St. Louis' Court of Appeals, and in 1905 was admitted to the

Missouri bar. Mr. Karbe has frequently said that this was one of the happiest moments of his life, and his profession, he has successfully pursued from that date to this, beginning active general practice in March of 1905.

In 1901 he was selected as a member of the House of Delegates from the Tenth Ward, and served two years with distinction and credit to himself.

While a member of that body many measures of importance to public welfare came up, among which were bills regulating the street railway system in St. Louis; the mill tax bill that created such a furor; street paving galore, and many ward improvements. In them all Delegate Karbe was in the front ranks, fighting and contesting every inch of the way, and striving by force and main, as well as by virtue of his great popularity, in defending the interests of the public, and particularly his constituency.

The Million Population Club, of which Mr. Karbe is secretary, was formed on the closing day of the great Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The following year Otto F. Karbe was named for the secretaryship, and so admirably has he conducted the many affairs of that office he has been repeatedly elected.

During his incumbency of that position he has introduced many novel reforms and placed the name of St. Louis before all nations of the civilized world. His great work in connection with the organization is one reason why no man in Missouri stands more conspicuously in the limelight of public opinion as a "booster" for St. Louis. Otto F. Karbe drew the ordinance making possible the great municipal bond issue and has fathered several other city ordinances as important in character.

He is also a member and officer of the Mullanphy Emigrant Relief Fund

Board, to which is intrusted a large amount of money originally left in trust by Bryan Mullanphy, the scope and purposes of which were fully outlined in his will, by which he left to the city of St. Louis one-third undivided interests in all of his property, real, personal and mixed, to furnish relief to poor emigrants coming to this locality. The fund has now reached enormous proportions, being estimated today at a million or more dollars. The men composing this magnificent charitable board receive not one penny's compensation, and are elected to membership on the board by the St. Louis City Council. Mr. Karbe is its president today.

I believe it was in 1895 that Mr. Karbe was married. Mr. Karbe is also owner of what is known as the Model Baby Shoe Company, of which concern there are only two of its kind in the state. The grade of shoes manufactured are of the soft sole variety, intended for the little tots shortly after learning to toddle. In this line of business he has been equally as successful, and turns out between six hundred and one thousand complete pairs.

He was secretary of the Taft Reception Committee, and one of the number who journeyed to Washington to personally invite the nation's chief executive to St. Louis.

Still another great public benefit and movement in which he is interested is the "City Beautiful" plan, to which he has devoted many hours of valuable time. He is in for anything and everything that will give his home city added prestige and more powerful commercial influence, and has won the plaudits of the people as a result. The municipally owned bridge approach is still another subject in which he has taken much interest and devoted considerable time, too. He is still engaged in that particular work and making the usual magnificent headway that usually crowns his efforts.

ALPHONSO CHASE STEWART.

A Tennessean by birth, a Missourian by choice, no one of the legal profession has achieved more well-earned distinction than the subject of the author's review—Alphonso Chase Stewart, member of the law firm of Stewart, Bryan and Williams, the practice of which is very large, and reaches out into many states of the Union.

Mr. Stewart was born in Lebanon, Tenn., in 1848, a descendant of Scott-

ish nobility. In his early days the young man begun his educational training in his home town under private tutors, afterwards matriculating in Cumberland University. The declaration of war in 1861 interrupted his studies in that famous old institution, and he afterwards attended school in Memphis, Tenn., as well as the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa. When a mere lad of but fifteen years

of age, young Stewart responded to the call of his country to arms and joined forces with the army of the Confederacy, seeing considerable active service in a number of hot skirmishes. Young Stewart was twice commended for bravery on the field of battle by superior officers. When the war closed the young man, like the great majority of Southerners, found his family's fortune wrecked.

He wanted to enter some good profession, and after working about the farm for awhile, decided upon law, entering Cumberland University again, at Lebanon. In 1857 the young man secured his diploma, though but nineteen years of age, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Law, and the County Court actually had to be called upon to remove his legal disability in order to permit of his admittance to the bar.

Shortly afterward the young attorney selected Winchester, Tenn., to begin practice of his chosen profession, after which he went to Mississippi. In 1873 he decided to make his residence in St. Louis, and begun the active practice of law here, afterwards becoming a member of the legal firm of King, Phillips & Stewart. The firm was dissolved several years following, and the new firm of Phillips & Stewart formed. This arrangement continued for many years, during which time Mr. Stewart established for himself, as well as for the firm, a magnificent reputation, second to none in the entire state. The legal firm of Phillips, Stewart, Cunningham & Elliott was then formed during 1896, which was followed by Stewart, Cunningham & Elliott. With the demise of Mr. Cunningham, the firm became Stewart, Elliott & Williams, and when Judge Williams ascended the bench, again the firm was changed to Stewart, Elliott, Chaplin & Blayney. That was in 1905, since which the firm has been changed to that of Stewart, Bryan, Christie & Williams.

It was in 1889 that Mr. Stewart organized the St. Louis Union Trust Company, one of the largest and most substantial financial institutions in the southwest today. He was its chief counsel when first established and holds the same position today. Mr. Stewart is regarded as one of the most

brilliant attorneys of the state, and in many cases in which he has appeared as counsel, representing either plaintiff or defendant, he has demonstrated a keen conception of law and admirably handled litigation in which were involved many of the most intricate problems of law. Not only in legal channels, but in matters purely commercial is he well connected, having held many positions of prominence. He has served as director of the St. Louis Cotton Compress Company, of the Schultze Belting Company, Tower Realty Company, and other similar large interests.

He is a thirty-third degree Mason. In Masonry he has held some of the highest offices within the gift of this great order and is recognized today as one of the foremost Masons of the United States, having made addresses at not a few of the most auspicious gatherings of its members. He is affiliated with many of the leading social organizations of St. Louis, among which are the Noonday Club, Racquet Club and others.

For three years Mr. Stewart served as head of the Board of Police Commissioners. In politics Mr. Stewart is a staunch advocate of the principles of Democracy. Since 1889 he has been one of the trustees of the Missouri Valley College, in Marshall, Mo. To its advancement he has devoted much of his time and never permits the opportunity to pass when he can add to that already great labor of love he has performed for this splendid institution. "Stewart Chapel," named in his honor, stands as a monument to his many efforts.

In 1871 Mr. Stewart was wedded to Miss Elizabeth Smith, a native of Winchester, Franklin County, Tennessee. The couple have one son, Dr. S. S. Stewart, who controls a large practice in the capital city of Arkansas, in addition to being one of the chief surgeons for the Iron Mountain railroad. The other child, a daughter, Miss Harriet, was wedded to Judge G. H. Williams.

As chief counsel for the St. Louis Union Trust Company, which he organized, he has met with marked success and has always striven for the civic advancement of St. Louis, contributing liberally to projects perfected with that object in view.

WILLIAM BUTTS ITTNER.

Enjoying national reputation as an architect of educational buildings, William B. Ittner, official architect for the St. Louis Board of Education, and designer of many of the most beautiful structure in the country, has advanced to the front rank of architecture with a rapidity that is remarkable, to say the least.

Mr. Ittner was born in 1864. After attending the public schools, young Ittner pursued his studies further in the manual training department of Washington University, he enjoying the distinction of having been a member of the first class to graduate from that famed institution. In 1884 he entered Cornell University, at Utica, N. Y., as a special student in architecture, and in 1904, after having been educated under the direct supervision of the most skilled architects in the world, opened his first office. The many magnificent structures in various parts of St. Louis bear testimony to his keen knowledge of the principles of his profession.

As an architect of school buildings no man stands higher in that especial character of work. The School-house Commission in filing its report at Washington, unhesitatingly declared St. Louis had the best buildings for school purposes in the United States. It was under the personal direction of W. B. Ittner that these buildings were erected. It was in 1897 that he was selected as Commissioner of School Buildings for the Board of Education, since which time he has continued in that capacity. The school buildings of this city possess certain individuality in appearance and general construction, the personal ideas of Architect Ittner, that have attracted almost world-wide attention.

Not a few committees representing other large cities have journeyed to

St. Louis for the sole purpose of studying the architecture, in itself, a high compliment to Mr. Ittner. The arrangements for beautification, light, ventilation and sanitary conditions found in all St. Louis public school buildings, are ideal in every respect, and clearly indicate the deep study Mr. Ittner has made of the subject, and the excellence with which he has had his ideas carried out in erection.

In 1888 Mr. Ittner was joined in marriage with Miss Lottie Allen, and the couple have three children. Mr. Ittner holds active membership in a number of leading St. Louis business and social organizations and takes a prominent part in all matters for the advancement of the city. He is also a member of the American Institute of Architects, and of the institution's local chapter, which he has served as president. Others are the St. Louis Architectural Club, Architectural League of America, Civic Improvement League and the Cornell Club, each of which, at one time or another, he has served as an official, and with universal satisfaction.

Notwithstanding the marked success with which the subject of my review has met, as a general architect, his main forte is designing public school buildings.

I have been through many school buildings during my career as a newspaper writer, of more than twenty years, and I believe I can, absolutely without fear of contradiction, say that in St. Louis the buildings used for school purposes are far superior to those found in other parts of the Union. As I have already outlined, about each is a certain individuality, while the perfection of light, ventilation and sanitary arrangements are as near perfect as money and skill can possibly make them.

THEODORE F. W. ZIMMERMANN.

A Prussian by birth, a Missourian by choice, no member of the great Teutonic race has advanced with greater rapidity than the subject of my review—Theodore F. W. Zimmermann, one of the many who since emigrating to this country, has speedily climbed the ladder of success.

Mr. Zimmermann was born in Prussia in 1843, and when but five years of age was brought to the United

States by his parents, locating in the then Territory of Wisconsin, where his father settled on a large farm, which as the lad grew older, he assisted in cultivating during his school vacation. Until about eighteen years of age, young Zimmermann attended the public institutions and was regarded as an excellent student, and later on he completed the regular high school course. That was, I believe, about 1858 or 1859.

I think it was in 1859 that Mr. Zimmermann came to St. Louis. Here he attended Concordia College, where he continued his studies for nearly three years. The civil war broke out about that time, interfering with his studies and the young man lent his assistance in recruiting a company of infantry. Following this he went to Wisconsin to visit his parents, and in the early part of 1862 went to Fort Wayne, Ind., where he entered Concordia College. This institution was a branch of the one located at St. Louis. In the latter part of 1862 he again returned to St. Louis and completed his studies in the same splendid institution, from which he graduated.

Until 1863 Mr. Zimmermann engaged in teaching in Indiana, after which he once more came back to St. Louis, and was placed in charge as overseer of the House of Refuge, which position he held for a number of years. He received the appointment of assistant superintendent of the city work house in 1870. Here he continued for nine or ten years.

In 1881 Mr. Zimmermann was appointed justice of the peace. This

was during the administration, I believe, of Mayor Ewing, and he remained in that office fully 21 years, his decisions winning many favorable comments, twelve years of which he also filled office of police justice for South St. Louis in addition.

In 1902 Mr. Zimmerman took up the practice of law, locating his office at 2626 South Broadway, where it has ever since remained, and where he enjoys a lucrative practice. In political affairs he is a strong Republican.

Mr. Zimmermann is a Mason and very active in fraternal work, in addition to holding membership in the Red Men. He was wedded in Indianapolis to Miss Elizabeth Ameiss, whose father settled in St. Louis in 1836. Of this union six children were born, one son being named for his distinguished father. It was in 1896 that Mr. Zimmermann was offered the nomination for the St. Louis Probate judgeship. His response to the appeal made to him on that occasion is entirely characteristic of the man. He asked that the honor be conferred upon someone else and that he be allowed to work for the interests of the party.

HUGH KIERNAN WAGNER.

Notwithstanding in the nation's capitol at Washington are to be found many lawyers whose main practice is devoted to patent matters, St. Louis can easily lay claim to at least one, who is versed in all of the intricate and tedious details of such matters; in fact, one who through many years of practical experience has gained a national reputation. I have reference to Hugh Kiernan Wagner.

Mr. Wagner is a native Missourian, having been born in St. Louis forty-one years ago. At an early age, while attending high school in St. Louis, Mr. Wagner left off his studies and sought employment, entering into railroad work. That was in 1886. While thus engaged he decided the time to cease working for others as employers had arrived, and in 1892 took up the study of law. Mr. Wagner's trend was toward patents and he started in to make a specialty of it. In 1897 he was admitted to the bar. He immediately opened his own office, since which time his practice in patent, copyright and trademark law has been most extensive. It is one of the greatest in the Southwest. In patented devices of every character, this attorney always took the keenest interest, and this, to-

gether with the enthusiasm which resulted has, in my opinion, done much towards advancing him so rapidly in his chosen profession.

By members of the legal fraternity he is held in high regard. From 1901 to 1911 he has been an instructor in Benton College of Law, lecturing on Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading, Pleadings in General, as well as on Patent, Trademark and Copyright law, Legal Ethics, Argumentation and other important subjects. In addition to this he is a member of various bars throughout the country, among which are the Supreme Court of the United States, Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, all courts in the State of Missouri, and the United States District and Circuit Courts, at Portland, Ore., Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, Mobile, and other localities. Also of the American, St. Louis and Missouri Bar Associations. He is a member of the Local Council for Missouri of the American Bar Association, and in 1911 read an important paper, entitled "Mechanical Equivalents," before the patent section of that organization at its annual meeting held at Chattanooga, Tenn. He holds membership, as a foreign member, in the

Institute of Patent Engineers, a great organization of France, as well as being a non-resident member of the Patent Law Association, of Washington, D. C., and the Chicago Patent Law Association.

It will be remembered that in the early part of this review I mentioned that Mr. Wagner left off his studies at the high school at the early age of fifteen. Since then, however, while working for the railroad company, he applied himself diligently at night, and the result is he educated himself to a magnificent advantage. A number of addresses delivered by Mr. Wagner have been of widespread importance and have been reproduced in many languages.

On theological and biblical subjects Mr. Wagner has prepared not a few extensive articles, splendid tributes in this connection having been paid him by many of the best known theologians in the country, here and elsewhere. His writings are numerous and relate to a wide variety of subjects, one book alone containing nearly nine hundred pages.

He is a member of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, and as such has performed labor for the organization that has proven of great value. Many laws, the object of which is to prevent the publication of false advertising matter, have been drafted by Mr. Wagner, in his capacity as chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Association. Some of these have already been enacted into law, and others are pending, the purpose being to incorporate them into national

law, thereby making their power and influence many fold. In politics, the subject of the author's comment is a staunch Republican, but still of that broad-gauged mind that affords him every opportunity to see and fully digest both sides of the question.

Mr. Wagner, in addition to the numerous legal organizations to which he belongs, is also affiliated with many other orders, in many of which he has taken a leading part. Among these are the St. Louis Club, Glen Echo Country Club, Union Club, Normandie Golf Club, Mercantile Club, Missouri Athletic Club, Century Boat Club, Liederkrantz Club, Contemporary Club, Public Question Club, Apollo Club, Amphion Club, St. Louis Amateur Athletic Association, Civic League, City Club, St. Louis Symphony Society, St. Louis Symphony Society, St. Louis Advertising Men's League, Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M., Kilwinning R. A. Chapter, No. 50, Ascalon Commandery Knights Templar, No. 16, Molah Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., Mercantile Library Association, Washington University Association, National Geographic Society, to say nothing of various others in which he holds steady membership.

In June, 1893, Mr. Wagner was wedded to Miss Annette E. Hill. The couple have two children, both sons, Elliott G. Wagner and Paul B. Wagner.

In financial, business, social and professional circles, in fact, wherever he is known, no man stands higher in the esteem of his fellowmen.

ROBERT E. COLLINS.

An Illinoisan by birth, a Missourian by choice, born in 1851, no man stands higher in the legal profession in this State than Robert E. Collins. His advancement, since admission to the bar, has been rapid, indicating his knowledge of law.

In his early days young Collins attended the public institutions of St. Louis, and afterwards entered Washington University. Here the lad closely applied himself, taking preparatory and academic courses. Leaving this institution, I next find the subject of my review a student in Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va., this being the institution of which General Robert E. Lee, the great Confederate chieftain, was head. It was here, in 1871, that the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon the

young man. Following this Mr. Collins returned to St. Louis and took up the study of law in the St. Louis Law School, and two years afterwards was admitted to the bar as a general practitioner. He formed partnership with J. L. Carlisle, under the firm name of Collins and Carlisle, and engaged in his chosen profession. This firm after several years was dissolved, and that of Hill and Collins formed. Later on Mr. Collins and D. A. Jamison joined forces and the law firm became known as Collins and Jamison. For many years this arrangement continued, being generally regarded as one of the strongest legal firms in the Southwest. Afterwards Mr. Collins and E. R. Chappell entered in a partnership and today the style is Collins and Chappell.

Since his admission to the bar Mr.

Collins has appeared in many important cases, either as counsel for the plaintiff or defendant. In much of the litigation in which he was interested many intricate technicalities and difficult problems of law have arisen. Mr. Collins, however, in every instance, has clearly indicated the splendid conception he has of law and practice and his success has been marked.

Although his practice is one of the largest and must exclusive in the State, Mr. Collins finds time to deal in other matters and is interested in other enterprises, both real estate and financial. The vast interests of the Collins family have always been looked after by Mr. Collins, and in such manner as to have greatly enhanced the value of the property several fold.

It was in 1873 that Mr. Collins married Miss Ida Bishop, a native of Maryland. The couple have had two children, one of whom is dead. His beau-

tiful residence in St. Louis County (Kirkwood) is one of the most attractive in that section, whilst genuine hospitality is the ideal function within. The family also has a magnificent summer home in Massachusetts. In his home, as well as at his office, Mr. Collins maintains a complete library of legal, literary and other splendid volumes by the most eminent authors. Nothing pleases him better than to spend several hours with his books. He is one of the best read men in the State, and his advice is often sought on subjects aside from the law.

Mr. Collins is a Mason and active in that fraternity. He is a communicant of the Methodist Church. A man of much civic pride, he has at all times made especial effort to do all in his power to advance the material interests of his home city, and his friends throughout the country are legion.

EDWIN W. LEE.

In the legal profession there are probably more young men than in any other locality in the country, population considered, and it might be added, there are few but what are meeting with success an indication, I take it, of superior methods of training and the marked confidence placed in the younger generation by the general public. Of these who have gained such headway in their practice none comes more readily to my mind than the subject of my review—Edwin W. Lee.

Mr. Lee is a native of Wisconsin by birth, though he comes of an old Missouri family. He was born in 1875 at Beloit. In early life the young man obtained his educational training in Smith's Academy, afterwards going to Massachusetts, where he entered Williams College, I believe, at Williamstown. He graduated from that well-known institution in 1897. From early boyhood Mr. Lee expressed a wish to become a great lawyer some day, and was determined in his efforts to equip himself for the general practice of his profession.

Returning to St. Louis he entered the St. Louis Law School and closely applied himself, taking the full two years' course, after which he was graduated in 1899. Soon afterwards the young lawyer was admitted to the bar, since which time he has practiced steadily, appearing in not a few cases involving many of the most intricate

problems of law, and in which he handled the litigation satisfactorily and with much success.

Mr. Lee first associated himself with the legal firm of McKeighan and Watts. It was but natural that he should have gone with this firm, it being the successor of Lee and McKeighan, his father's firm, Bradley B. Lee, one of the best known and prominent of St. Louis' attorneys. Mr. Lee's father passed away in 1897, the same year in which the son graduated from Williams College in Massachusetts.

After the demise of Judge McKeighan, the style of the firm was again changed to that of Watts, Gentry and Lee, as it exists today, and of which Mr. Lee is a member. The offices are situated in the Commonwealth Trust Building.

It was only a short time ago that Mr. Lee was appointed Excise Commissioner of St. Louis. This office is one of the most important within the gift of the state's chief executive.

I have only the highest words of commendation for others who have held the position. They did their work well and brought about many badly-needed reforms, but at the same time I cannot pass without expressing the opinion that the most capable man to fill the position is Edwin W. Lee. I say this frankly, fully realizing the broadness of such an assertion, but the facts are here to sustain me in my

contention, and I have nothing to fear by way of contradiction.

Every saloon in the city of St. Louis is under the direct supervision of Mr. Lee. In a great measure, as Excise Commissioner, he is responsible to the people for their proper conduct. Commissioner Lee is slow to act in any matter of importance. He does not believe in taking a man's license away from him due to public clamor, but once the proof of law violation is set before him, he acts instantly, after first investigating, in order to verify. It is such a man that is required to

fill this all-important public position and in the selection of Mr. Lee a wise one was made.

Notwithstanding his public duties are many, in addition to looking after a large private law practice, Mr. Lee finds time frequently to take part in a little recreation, and hold active membership in several of the leading business and social organizations and clubs of the city. He is also closely identified with the Masonic fraternity, whilst in matters political he is a staunch Republican.

THOMAS BARTLETT HARLAN.

A New Yorker by birth, Missourian by choice, few men have made strides to such successful conclusion as has the subject of the author's review, Thomas Bartlett Harlan, member of the legal firm of Reynolds & Harlan.

Mr. Harlan was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 18, 1858. The mother and father both dying whilst Mr. Harlan and his only sister were quite young, the two were reared at Louisiana, Mo., by an aunt. During early life, young Harlan attended the public schools of that vicinity, and later on entered a college of the same city, where he remained for about a year. In 1886 and the early part of 1887 I find the young man matriculating in the Missouri State University at Columbia, where he was taking a course of civil engineering.

Mr. Harlan was in his twentieth year when he first came to St. Louis. He was desirous of studying law, and while mapping out his course engaged in the business of insurance. He bought a volume of Blackstone in company with a friend (W. I. Carroll) employed at the same office, and every morning the two young men would go to their work an hour or two prior to opening of the day's business and read law. Mr. Harlan was determined to master the book, and eventually succeeded. Afterwards they were taught Latin and English by Conde B. Pallen.

Following this young Carroll decided to forsake the study of law and entered the ministry. But not so with the subject of my review. Mr. Harlan had set his heart and soul on law, and in 1890, two years after reaching this city, entered the St. Louis Law School. In another two years he was admitted to the bar. A peculiar incident in this relation was that the first jury case Mr. Harlan tried was before Judge

Valiant, the distinguished jurist who was one of the examiners of the young attorney when he applied for admission to the bar.

After graduating Mr. Harlan formed a partnership with Matthew Given Reynolds, one of the most brilliant attorneys of the Missouri bar, and a man who stands unusually high in the profession. This arrangement continued until the time of Judge Reynolds was taken up almost entirely by virtue of his duties as attorney of the United States Court of private land claims.

Following the termination of the partnership Mr. Harlan practiced alone for several years and then became a member of the legal firm of Taylor & Harlan. After Judge Reynolds had completed his work a new firm, under the title of Reynolds, Koehler, Reiss & Harlan was organized. Afterwards, when Judge Reynolds was elected to the circuit court judgeship, the firm was dissolved. That was in 1905. Following this the firm of Harlan, Jeffries & Wagner was formed. This firm continued until Mr. Harlan and Judge Reynolds again joined forces under the present style of the firm of Reynolds & Harlan. Mr. Harlan has appeared either as counsel representing plaintiff or defendant, and his success has been something remarkable.

Whilst the major portion of Mr. Harlan's work has been devoted to the practice of law he was one of the principal organizers of the St. Louis and Rocky Mountain Pacific Company, a company having a total capitalization of \$11,000,000 and owning tens of thousands of acres of the finest bituminous coking coal land in the northern section of New Mexico. This company operates more than a hundred miles of standard gauge railway, through a subsidiary company known

as the St. Louis Rocky Mountain and Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. Harlan wed Miss Lena Carroll, a native Misourian, and the couple

have two children, one son and one daughter. He holds membership in a number of the leading business and social organizations of the city.

JOSEPH SAMUEL CARR.

Although a comparatively young man, none has made more rapid progress in the financial world than the subject of the author's review and succeeded in attaining a position of greater eminence in the few years that has fallen to the lot of Joseph Samuel Carr.

Mr. Carr is a Missourian by birth, having first seen the light of day in Howard County, November 12, 1877. His father was Dr. Washington M. Carr, one of the best known physicians in Howard County and a man who, due to his great skill in medical practice, enjoyed a clientele that was very large, notwithstanding there were many other practitioners in that section of the state.

In his early years Mr. Carr attended the common schools afforded in the locality of his birth, and soon stood at the head of his classes. Throughout the courses of classes young Carr diligently applied himself, a trait that has followed him in after life, and no doubt has much to do with the unprecedented success with which he has steadily met, particularly in banking circles. After completing his common schooling the young man next entered the state normal at Kirksville, where he established an enviable record, and later on attended school at Stanberry, Mo.

When Mr. Carr finished his educational work he considered several vocations for his life work. Each he thought over long and fully, and finally determined upon banking. Hence, at the early age of sixteen, I find him entering upon his commercial career. One year later the young man, just turning his seventeenth year, was selected for the assistant cashiership of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank. This institution is at Center, Mo., one of the most progressive localities in that part of the commonwealth. His record in that capacity soon attracted the attention of the president and several of the directors.

The manner in which he adapted himself to the work, although just out of school, I might say, would have

been even creditable to more experienced men, and so, in 1896, while in his nineteenth year, he was made cashier of the bank in question, in my opinion the youngest man to hold such an important executive and financial position in the entire west. I have made quite a number of inquiries in connection with this, and have found no instance where there is record of any one younger than Mr. Carr having been similarly employed.

Mr. Carr remained with the bank until 1905, when he came to St. Louis, where, at the age of twenty-eight, he organized the Chippewa Bank, located on South Broadway, this city, the year following (1906), and today is one of the most substantial institutions in St. Louis. True there are much larger banks, but for conservative management, safe conduct of affairs and executive efficiency there is no institution similar in character that supresses the Chippewa Bank.

Mr. Carr today holds the position of cashier, besides being one of its directors, an institution, in my opinion, that, long after he has gone to his reward, will stand as a monument to the perseverance and progressiveness of American young manhood. I find, from carefully preserved statistics, that the Chippewa Bank is one of the fastest growing enterprises in the southwest, its deposits having increased steadily from the date of its opening.

The subject of the author's review has made banking a life study. Many hours buring midnight oil have been expended by him, and even now, with the magnificent insight he has into the vast financial problems of the day, he devotes a great part of his spare hours to the reading and studying of the question.

Mr. Carr holds membership in the Mercantile and other well known clubs and business organizations of St. Louis and the state. He advocates the principles of the Democratic party, although he takes no active part in matters of a political nature. He is a communicant of the Christian Church, which he has attended for many years.

LOUIS THEODORE NOLKER.

Although a comparatively young man none stands higher in the business life of St. Louis than the subject of the author's review, Louis T. Nolker, since 1899 an officer of the Commercial Electrical Supply Company and one of the active men in his line of trade in the southwest. The electrical business, perhaps more than any other, has enjoyed a remarkable growth in Missouri during the past ten or fifteen years, and Mr. Nolker's company has contributed much to its advancement. Today he is considered one of the best posted men on electrical affairs in the state.

Louis Theodore Nolker is a native Missourian, having been born in St. Louis in 1877, since which time he has steadily resided in the city. In his early life he secured his educational training in the public schools, after which he entered the Christian Brothers' College, and in 1898 was a member of the graduating class from Smith's Academy, one of the best known educational institutions, I believe, in the country, many of its graduates being numbered among the business men of St. Louis. Mr. Nolker had scarcely been out of school a year before he entered the electrical business, and has since made a close study of all of its principles.

His first work in that connection was as an employee of the Kinloch Telephone Company. Here he closely applied himself and took advantage of every opportunity that presented itself. It was in March, 1899, that he associated himself with the Commercial Electrical Supply Company as its vice-president and treasurer, being one of the company's organizers.

In this dual capacity he served for a number of years, and in 1906 was selected for the presidency of the corporation. Having made electricity almost a life-study, Mr. Nolker was in position to cope in contests for work, let on bids, with the keenest men in the trade. Many instances could be related where he has outgeneralled combinations made against him in submitting bids for business. So satisfactory has his administration of the affairs of his company been that today it is recognized as one of the leaders in St. Louis, and in financial circles considered one of the strongest and the management of the most conservative character.

Mr. Nolker has held other important positions of trust, among which were the secretaryship and treasurerhip of the St. Louis Tin & Sheet Metal Company, the vice-presidency of the Guarantee Electrical Company, and others. He holds membership in the National Irrigation Association and is one of its officials, in addition to the St. Louis Credit Men's Association.

He has also served as president of the Smith Academy Alumni Association and on the board of directors of the Latin-American Club and Foreign Trades Association. Mr. Nolker is a Mason and a man of great civic pride, and has always interested himself in everything pertaining to the advancement of the city, county and state.

He holds active membership in the Glen Echo Country Club, as well as in the Missouri Athletic Union, Valley Park Canoe and other clubs as well as several other business organizations.

RICHARD A. JONES.

Another St. Louis lawyer who has achieved wonderful success in his practice is Richard A. Jones, a New Yorker by birth, Missourian by choice, and one of the most able attorneys in the state. He was born in 1869 at Binghamton, N. Y.

In Pittston, Penna., Richard A. Jones attended the public schools, and later, at Binghamton. Following the completion of his ordinary schooling he decided to enter the practice of law and began its study, with the result that in 1893 he was admitted to the bar in Omaha, Neb., and became a

member of the legal firm of Brome and Jones.

Like hundreds of other ambitious young men when he heard the call of the great west he journeyed to St. Louis and in 1896 was admitted to the Missouri bar, since which time his success has been little short of phenomenal, he appearing in many cases in which were involved some of the most difficult legal problems, but in each instance he was fully equal to the occasion and handled his cases with wonderful success.

Shortly after Mr. Jones' admission to the bar in Missouri he joined forces

with Charles R. Crouch, and the firm of Jones and Crouch was formed. This arrangement continued until 1898, when both young men threw up their practice, rapidly becoming lucrative, and enlisted with Battery A of this city and saw active service in the Spanish-American war, being stationed principally at Porto Rico.

It was in 1898 that they returned to the United States and Mr. Jones again took up the active practice of his profession, forming a partnership with M. M. Herold under the firm title of Jones and Herold. Mr. Herold passed away about eleven years ago, since which time the surviving partner, Mr. Jones, has continued practice alone. Mr. Jones is a forceful orator and makes a splendid impression on both judge and jury. As counsel, represent-

ing either plaintiff or defendant, he has appeared in some of the most interesting litigation before the courts, and with signal success. He is regarded as one of the hardest workers in the profession in behalf of his clients and his following is of a most representative character.

About seven or eight years ago Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Miss Alice Pollard, daughter of former Congressman H. M. Pollard, who in his time was one of the most brilliant lawyers of the St. Louis bar. Mr. Jones holds active membership in several of the leading clubs of the city and is a communicant of the Methodist Church.

His rise in life, and more particularly, in his profession, has been rapid, and no man enjoys the esteem of associates to a greater extent than Richard A. Jones.

JUDGE C. ORRICK BISHOP.

An able lawyer, a splendid orator, a distinguished jurist, a magnificent reader of human nature, aptly describes the subject of my review, Judge Campbell Orrick Bishop.

Judge Bishop is a native Missourian, and was born in Union in 1842. He was scarcely five years of age when he was brought to this city, and until he was about ten or twelve years old was educated in private institutions. He afterwards entered the high school, from which he graduated with highest honors with the class of 1858. Following this young Bishop entered Westminster College at Fulton, Mo., where he also graduated, being awarded the degree of Bachelor of Arts. That was, I believe, about 1862. Twenty-nine years later the degree of Master of Arts, and, in 1903, that of Doctor of Laws, were conferred upon him by the institution.

Following the leaving off of his studies Judge Bishop did railway clerical work for four years, after which he entered the law department of Louisville University and graduated in 1868, with degree of Bachelor of Laws. Immediately afterwards Judge Bishop came back to St. Louis and took up the general practice of his chosen profession. Almost from the start the young attorney made considerable headway and finally, in 1883, he was appointed assistant circuit attorney, in which capacity he served faithfully for nearly fifteen years, after which he once more took up the private practice of law; however, though, for but a short time, as Governor Joseph Wingate Folk appointed him again

to the office and he again served for four years.

In the great hoodling cases the successful prosecution of which made Folk famous throughout the entire civilized world, Judge Bishop materially assisted, preparing case after case. In 1905 Judge Bishop was appointed to the St. Louis Circuit Court bench and he served there until about four years ago. His decisions were fair and just and won the highest respect from bar and client alike, and he was almost invariably sustained by the higher tribunals on appeal. After leaving the circuit bench the able jurist again returned to private practice, since which time he has continued in such. In the preparation of cases no attorney bears a better reputation for care, whilst as an orator he has no superior in the courts of Missouri. In delivery he is forceful and impressive and has never allowed himself to take the slightest advantage over a weaker opponent.

From 1894 to 1910 Judge Bishop was professor of criminal law in Washington University and holds the same chair in St. Louis University, and through frequent contributions from his pen to literary and legal periodicals he has become one of the best known attorneys in the southwest.

Judge Bishop holds active membership in a number of the leading clubs and organizations of St. Louis, and in no civic movement of any consequence has he been absent. He is a strong advocate for all that is good and clean, and abhors machine politics.

JOHN MARTIN HOLMES.

A practical, self-made man, attorney of considerable note, with reputation known far and wide, forms about as accurate a description as I believe can be had of John Martin Holmes, senior member of the legal firm of Holmes, Blair and Koener.

Mr. Holmes is a native Missourian, having been born in St. Louis in 1848. In early life young Holmes was sent to private institutions in this city, where, under the most competent teachers money could procure he was prepared for the after battles of life.

Later on Mr. Holmes entered Hillsboro Academy and then attended Illinois College, situated at Jacksonville, from which he graduated with highest class honors, having conferred upon him the degree of B. A. That was in 1867, I believe.

The following year, having completed his legal studies, the young man was admitted to the bar, since which he has steadily practiced his profession in this city. For quite a while he practiced alone, his clientele growing gradually. In 1874 he joined forces with T. T. Player. His practice has never suffered a decline, and today is much larger than at any time during the career of this able counselor.

His partnership arrangement with Mr. Player continued until about 1881, when he entered partnership with Ralph Talbot, who afterwards left St. Louis, going to Colorado to make his home. The present firm was organized

about seven years ago and is considered one of the strongest in the state, its members appearing in many cases of importance.

Mr. Holmes is one of the best read men in the southwest, not only on subjects pertaining to law, but various others equally as interesting and intellectual. He is a member of several bar associations and highly esteemed in legal and business circles, representing some of the largest concerns in the city. Mr. Holmes is considered one of the best orators of the local bar and presents his cases in a masterly manner. In matters political he is a staunch advocate of Democracy and has worked unceasingly for the advancement of Democratic principles throughout the city, county and state.

Whilst he has never sought public office he has never wavered in devotion to his political creed and has made numerous speeches in behalf of Democratic candidates. He is one of that small army of well thinking men who prefer to do what they can for the other man, so long as the latter is the right man and will make the best public servant.

It was in March, 1888, that he was married to Miss Ina Meston, a native of Scotland and a most estimable young woman. Unfortunately he lost his wife about thirteen years ago in Colorado Springs, Colo. The couple had three children, two daughters and one son.

JUDGE HENRY STEWART CAULFIELD.

I have often made the assertion in general conversation that the judges of the St. Louis Court of Appeals were nearer my views of an ideal judiciary than any I know of, being members of the bar who stand high in the confidence of the profession, each learned in every branch of the law and well qualified for the high position of trust.

One of the associate judges of this court is Henry Stewart Caulfield, who, although of the younger generation, has distinguished himself, not alone as a member of the court, but while serving his state in Congress. He is a native St. Louisan and was born in 1874.

In early life he attended the public schools, afterward entering St. Charles University at St. Charles, Mo.

In 1895 he was graduated from Washington University and later on

admitted to the bar. Mr. Caulfield immediately entered practice. Being a man of marked ability he was not long in establishing a remunerative clientage, becoming general counsel for one of the large trust companies about two years after graduating, which he held until 1904. He was also a director of the financial institution.

In the trial of cases before the various courts Judge Caulfield long ago demonstrated that he was equally at home in the various branches of jurisprudence, winning a large percentage of cases entrusted to his care. Politically he wields much influence, being regarded generally as one of the leaders of Republicanism in St. Louis. It was in 1906 that he was elected to Congress and whilst serving the people in the national legislative halls he

again and again gave evidence of his great capacity as lawyer, statesman and orator.

As one of the associate justices of the St. Louis Court of Appeals he has more than ever shown the splendid knowledge of law he possesses, his opinions being models of judicial intelligence, not a few of which have been used in other states by prominent

jurists in the decision of important litigation.

It was in 1902 that Judge Caulfield was united in marriage with Miss Fannie Delauno, a native of Missouri and a resident of Cuba, Mo. Judge Caulfield holds membership in the Mercantile Club of this city, as well as other leading organizations, and is also an Odd Fellow.

DR. WALTER C. G. KIRCHNER.

Dr. W. C. G. Kirchner stands in the front rank of St. Louis surgeons.

He is a native Missourian, having been born in St. Charles in 1875, his father also being a prominent physician.

As a lad he attended the public institutions of learning in his home city, after which when he moved to St. Louis about 1882 he attended the local public schools. He is a graduate of the under public schools of St. Louis as well as the St. Louis High School. His diploma from the latter bears the date of 1894. Immediately thereafter the young man entered Washington University, from which he also graduated in 1897, being awarded the degree of A. B. Shortly afterwards he entered the medical department of the same institution and graduated in medicine and surgery in 1901, after which he took up the active practice of his profession, with marked success from almost the start, beginning as "junior physician" at the St. Louis City Hospital.

Here he served for about a year when he was advanced to the position of "senior physician," and after the same length of time was selected as assistant superintendent, and in 1907 was made superintendent. Throughout his entire connection with this large city institution the young medico advanced from position to position purely upon merit.

Since his return to private practice he has built up a very lucrative one, and to catch him in his offices aside from his regular office hours is rather difficult. Dr. Kirchner is highly regarded by the profession and holds ac-

tive membership in several of the best known organizations affiliated with physicians. Among these are the St. Louis Medical Society, Missouri State Medical Society, American Medical Association, St. Louis Surgical Club, Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, and others. The membership of the last named associations is limited.

Dr. Kirchner is also vice-president of the local organization of the Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., a member of the St. Louis Academy of Science, a member of the honorary society of Sigma XI, ex-president of the Medical Society of the City Hospital Alumni and other well known societies. The physician has written quite a number of interesting articles, usually reviewing some case that passed under his observation. Not a few of the papers prepared by Dr. Kirchner have attracted much attention, among which are those bearing the titles of "Surgery of the Spleen," "Treatment of Sliding Hernia," "Conclusions Based on Observations of Five Hundred Cases of Fractured Skull," "Treatment of Wounds of the Heart." Several of the operations performed by Dr. Kirchner during his incumbency as superintendent of the St. Louis City Hospital have attracted much attention. In one instance he actually took twelve stitches in a man's heart, which had been wounded, and the man is living today. This operation I merely mention to demonstrate the great progress that surgery has made and the further fact of this work having been done by a St. Louis surgeon.

DR. FRANK J. LUTZ.

Were I requested to name several of the most eminent surgeons in St. Louis one of the first that would appear in my mind would be that of Dr. Frank J. Lutz, subject of my review and sur-

geon-in-charge of Josephine Hospital on South Grand Avenue.

Dr. Lutz is a native Missourian and was born in St. Louis in 1855. He is of German descent, his father having

emigrated to the United States about 1827.

As a lad the doctor attended the public schools of this city. In addition, he finished off in a European gymnasium, as well as becoming a student, in St. Louis University. From the last named institution he graduated with the class of 1874, after which he entered the St. Louis Medical College, from which he received his medical diploma in 1876.

Following this Dr. Lutz again went abroad, where he continued his studies in France, Germany and England, attending lectures in many of the larger European cities by the most eminent medical authorities in the world and thoroughly qualifying himself for the practice of the profession on his return to the United States. Dr. Lutz has many times demonstrated his ability as physician and surgeon. He has served as a member of the state health board, and it was while acting in that capacity that he strongly advocated measures that meant much to all localities of the commonwealth. He holds membership in a number of the leading professional organizations, and has read many important papers before their conventions, at all times being accorded the closest attention. I believe it was in 1890 that he served as president of the St. Louis Medical Society, while a year or two previous to that he held a similar position with

the state body. He was also president of the International Association of Railway Surgeons in 1896. Dr. Lutz is one of the original organizers of the St. Louis Surgical Society and has served as its secretary.

Other large organizations in which this distinguished surgeon holds membership are the Societe Internationale de Chirurgie, St. Louis Medical Library Association, American Medical Association, American Surgical Association, and others. In the summer of 1911 he attended the sessions of the first named in Europe.

He has served with great credit as Professor of Surgery in Beaumont Hospital Medical College and the St. Louis University. He was chief surgeon of Alexian Brothers' Hospital for twenty-five years, and is now surgeon-in-charge of Josephine Hospital, as well as one of the surgeons of the Barnard Barnard Free Skin and Cancer Hospital. Dr. Lutz is just home from several months' journey through Europe (1911), and whilst on his trip took occasion to study the methods in vogue in that country, particularly as to surgical work in hospitals.

It was in 1884 that Dr. Lutz was united in marriage with Miss May Silver, of Maryland. Dr. Lutz, since his connection with hospital surgery, has performed some of the most difficult operations, the character of which attracted wide attention.

GEORGE D. BARNARD.

I dare say there is not a man, woman or child in this great thriving community of ours but who knows who this man is, what he does and where his business is situated. There is one modest structure in St. Louis, designed after the latest models and equipped as no other similar institution in this country, that will stand for many years to come a monument to the ideas of George D. Barnard, through whose lavish liberality it was made possible—the Barnard Free Skin and Cancer Hospital.

George D. Barnard stands today at the head of one of the largest printing establishments in the United States, whose business is not alone confined to St. Louis, Missouri, or the southwest, but which reaches out into the many states of the Union and takes in an area that is enormous, and it has come, day after day, month after month and year after year, due to a system of absolute straightforwardness and systematic business dealings. Mr. Barnard is one of the strongest advo-

cates of the Rooseveltian theory of a "square deal."

No man has been more closely identified with the commercial and social development of St. Louis than has the subject of the author's review. He is a progressive citizen. My contention could not be better illustrated than found in the plant over which Mr. Barnard rules. Under one roof, occupying a great many thousand of square feet, has this large printing outfit been assembled, until today everything known to the business is executed there. There is a distinct department necessary to the completion of every contract, with each department under the immediate supervision of a skilled head, and all this, in turn, under the personal direction of Mr. Barnard, assisted by his associates, all men tried and found fully capable. There is still another feature to which I wish to refer before passing to another paragraph. I am told by various employes of the Barnard Company, the men who belong in the ranks—not officials—that

perhaps fewer men are discharged at this plant than is the case in any other place in St. Louis, as evidenced by the large number of employes who have been many years in the employ of this company, that good discipline is maintained, the men are loyal, as much work is accomplished.

Men have violated rules which in many plants would have meant instant dismissal, but not here. Men are talked to, not abused; they are reasoned with, not ridiculed; they have explained to them the disadvantage it works to them and to the firm for them to violate instructions, and before a discharge is issued, everything possible is done in an effort to allow the man to retrieve himself.

Now, to return again to the great humanitarian institution of St. Louis that bears the name of Mr. Barnard. When the small band of St. Louis ladies inaugurated a plan to secure relief for many suffering from cancer and other skin, tissue and flesh afflictions, they called on many. Their purpose was to create a fund with which to erect an institution to be used accordingly. Many times they called on monied men and laid their plans before them, meeting with varied success. The matter was finally taken up with George D. Barnard. He was quick to act. He gave his personal assurance that he would do what he could in their behalf. The result was that his money was among the first to be used in the undertaking, which as a sort of experiment, was carried on for several years in an old building, partially equipped as best they could. Finally, after having satisfied themselves that such an institution was needed in the city, they made another appeal to Mr. Barnard, notwithstanding he was already contributing right along, and told him of their plans; that a hospital building was what was needed, and that to equip it would necessitate the expenditure of thousands of dollars.

Mr. Barnard did not hesitate, and today this structure stands as a monument to his magnificent philanthropy. The amount paid for the ground upon which the hospital stands was \$27,000, whilst the building and its equipment cost \$135,697.69. This entire amount was paid by Mr. Barnard, in addition to \$5,000 additional to the maintenance fund.

The opening exercises were held on the afternoon of December 20, 1910, in the presence of a large number of people. Many addresses were made. One of the most beautiful features of

the affair was when President Charles H. Huttig, of the Hospital, called on P. F. Pettibone, of Chicago, a life-long friend of Mr. Barnard, who had attended the event in honor of the occasion. Mr. Pettibone is engaged in a business similar to that of his school-day chum and had absolutely no idea of being called on to say anything. He was equal to the occasion, however. When he arose, Mr. Barnard, who was seated on the rostrum, presented the appearance of a school lad, with his first pair of red-top boots. His face was flushed and his happy countenance wreathed in smiles. Advancing to the front of the crowded lecture room of the hospital, where the exercises were being held, Mr. Pettibone, smiling, said he could not understand why he had been called upon. "I am no speaker, ladies and gentlemen, but I will do my very best, anyhow," said the publisher. It could be plainly seen that Mr. Pettibone was deeply affected, indicated by constant clearing of his throat. Then he related how he had watched the progress made since the day his close friend had confided to him his project. He paid a high tribute to Mr. Barnard, when he said that afternoon, while showing much emotion, "my friends, let me say that whilst you may know his sterling character and qualifications as well as I do, still I want to add that you may accept this magnificent gift from him with every feeling of freedom from the thought that every dollar that has gone into it, is absolutely untainted, and has been honestly made." Continuing, after a moment's hesitating to regain his composure, Mr. Pettibone, through smiles said, "And today, dear friends, I am here to witness the marriage of munificence and mercy, as a friend of the bridegroom, and as he rejoices, so do I."

The institution is in the hands of one of the most skilled faculties in the United States, Dr. Washington E. Fischel, one of the foremost medical practitioners of the entire Southwest, being at the head of the medical staff, while over each and every department are men of their profession, skilled and learned in the daily battle against the ravages of disease. The Board of Directors of the hospital is headed by Mr. C. H. Huttig, who is president, and gives a great deal of his time to its financial affairs.

Mr. Barnard owns a beautiful home in St. Louis, in addition to Oak Lodge, located at Lake Geneva, Wis., one of the most delightful summer retreats in the country.

MATTHEW GIVEN REYNOLDS.

Since 1878, Matthew G. Reynolds, a native Missourian, has practiced his chosen profession, his career as a representative of the legal fraternity of St. Louis dating from 1886. In 1870 young Reynolds became a naval cadet through official appointment, and four years later graduated from Annapolis with highest honors, winning the distinction of being the most proficient executive official of the entire class.

The year 1875 found the young officer aboard the frigate "Plymouth," from which he was later assigned to the "Tennessee" as midshipman. The year following he was made an ensign. Later, and until 1877, Ensign Reynolds saw service aboard the frigate "Wyoming." After this he tendered his resignation and returned to private life. At his home town, Bowling Green, the former young naval officer began the study of his profession in the law office of an old established firm of attorneys, concluding his studies in the St. Louis Law School, and gaining admission to the bar in 1878.

Returning to Bowling Green, Judge Reynolds took up the active practice of his profession, remaining there about twelve months, after which he located in Louisiana, Mo., forming a partnership with the firm styled Fagg, Reynolds and Fagg.

When this firm was dissolved, about a year after Judge Fagg left Louisiana for St. Louis, Judge Reynolds associated himself with Judge W. H. Biggs, and, in 1886, located in St. Louis.

After becoming a resident of St. Louis, Judge Reynolds was honored with appointment by President Harrison as United States Attorney, serving in the court of private land claims.

Serving in this capacity, Judge Reynolds freed many thousands of acres from individual claims and restored it to its rightful owner, the public. The litigation was among the most peculiar, perhaps, that has ever been presented for adjudication, but was carried through to a successful termination. He was retained under the administrations of Grover Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt. When a number of these cases went up to the United States Supreme Court, Judge Reynolds was called on to assist in handling them, receiving special appointments under Attorneys General Knox, Olney, Harmon, Miller, Griggs, McKenna and Moody.

In a number of receivership cases in St. Louis Judge Reynolds has acted with wise precision, the latest being one of the companies promoted by Gardner, and which has attracted almost national attention, so intricate are its affairs and so far reaching. In 1911 Judge Reynolds was appointed receiver by the Federal Court for the Lewis properties, involving millions of dollars. To administer this trust necessitated the giving of an enormous bond, but Judge Reynolds did that within a short while after being notified of the appointment. He entered upon the great volume of work connected with this case, and will carry it through as successfully as he has everything else with which he has had anything to do.

Judge Reynolds, in 1880, was married to Miss Mamie Fagg, whose distinguished father, at one time, occupied the supreme bench of the State of Missouri. Of the union there are eight children, Misses Florence, Lucy, Alice, Mary and Stephen A., M. G. Jr., Robert P., and John.

CHARLES PHILIP JOHNSON.

An Illinoisian by birth, a Missourian by choice, Hon Charles Philip Johnson was born at Lebanon (Ill.) January 18, 1836, since which time he has risen to national eminence, and today he is known, as he has been for some years, as one of the most successful lawyers in the United States.

Governor Johnson, during his early age, attended the common schools of his native state, and after, for a time, McKendree College, which institution conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. In his youthful days

Mr. Johnson decided to equip himself with the knowledge of some trade, and the result was he learned the printers' art, afterward becoming editor of a weekly publication, thereby getting his first insight into matters political.

When the young man reached the age of nineteen he came to St. Louis and begun the reading of law and preparing for admittance to the bar, and it was about 1857 that he entered the general practice. The love for journalism, however, was soon rekindled

in the heart of the attorney, and a couple of years after his admittance to the bar he established, in connection with James Peckham, of this city, the "Evening Bulletin." Following this up, during the year of 1864 he associated himself with the then "Daily Press," having in the meantime disposed of his interests in the Bulletin. It may be of interest to many to know that the Press afterwards became the "St. Louis Daily Times."

It was, I believe, in 1865, after the close of the civil war, that Governor Johnson secured possession of a publication known as the "St. Louis Daily Evening Union." This title the young man did not like, and changed it to the "St. Louis Dispatch," which proved the foundation for the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch."

In 1859, while editor of the "Evening Bulletin," Governor Johnson was elected City Attorney of St. Louis. The question of slavery was being agitated in all parts of the country, and, in company with Frank P. Blair, Governor Johnson lined up his forces and made heroic resistance to a continuation of slavery and urged its cessation. Shortly the civil war came on, and he naturally took sides against the North. With the Missouri Infantry, Third regiment, as a lieutenant, Johnson went to the front. It was during this period that Governor Johnson exhibited unusual activity, with the result that he assisted to a very great extent in the complete organization of what was known as the Eighth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, one of the most conspicuous in the war, and one that won fame. It was the subject of the author's review who paid a personal visit to President Abraham Lincoln and tendered him the services of this fighting aggregation of men. He was subsequently appointed major of the regiment.

During the progress of the war, the Republican party, for some reason, declined to support General Frank P. Blair for Congress, and the honor was tendered Governor Johnson. Blair was a great friend of Johnson's, and the latter declined to accept the proffer. In the election which followed, Governor Johnson was elected to the Missouri Legislature, and he had been in the house but a short time before he was recognized as the leader.

I believe it was about 1866 that Governor Johnson was appointed Circuit Attorney for not only the city, but also

St. Louis county, the offices being filled through selection by Governor Fletcher. The year following, so efficiently had he served, that he was elected to the office, and for the remaining six years served with the greatest distinction held by any man who has since occupied the position.

It must be said to the credit of Governor Johnson that he was directly instrumental in the selection of Horace Greeley as the choice of the first liberal Republican movement for the presidency. A number of speeches were made by Governor Johnson. That was in 1872, and the year in which Silas Woodson was a candidate for chief executive of Missouri, with Governor Johnson as his running mate. The united ticket easily carried the state. It was while serving as president of the Missouri state senate that he delivered that memorable address, the like of which has never since been heard in the legislative halls of any commonwealth, in the course of which he urged with all the forceful oratory at his command, backed by statistics at his fingers' tips, the repeal of what was known as the charter grant, under which had been passed in his home city the social evil law.

Coming down to present day happenings, although retired from public office, the former lieutenant-governor of Missouri is still quite active in politics, whilst his opinions carry as much weight as ever along these lines. Even after leaving the lieutenant-governorship, the people would not consent to allow him to remain in private life, and in 1880 I again find him back in the legislature. Governor Johnson, when his friends called on him to gain his permission to run him for the office was urged to accept under but one condition—the breaking up of one of the most powerful rings of professional gamblers in St. Louis that the city has ever known. Governor Johnson announced in advance of his election that the gamblers and he could not remain in St. Louis; that either they or he would have to fold tent and decamp, and the result was he was fought all the way through the campaign, while tens of thousands of dollars was used to encompass his defeat. He secured the passage of what is today known as the "Johnson Gambling Law."

It is my conscientious opinion, given only after having made close comparisons of the many strong men of Missouri, those who have attained fame and wealth, that Charles Philip Johnson is to be truly recognized as one

of the most illustrious sons of the great commonwealth. Governor Johnson has been thrice wedded. His first wife was Miss Estelle Parker, whom he married just at the outbreak of the civil war in 1861. There were four children of this union, one of whom, together with the mother, is dead.

JOHN H. GUNDLACH.

Another prominent business man who has devoted a great deal of his time to the advancement of St. Louis, is John H. Gundlach, one of the best known realty men in the southwest.

Mr. Gundlach is a native Missourian and was born in 1861. He attended the public schools, as well as several private institutions, graduating with high class honors. When quite a young man, after completing his studies, he struck out in the world for himself, securing employment with a firm of photographers, with whom he remained for about three years. Afterwards young Gundlach secured a position with the Mechanics Planing Mill company. He continued in the service of that corporation for a little more than a year, after which he connected himself with the Hunzinger Tobacco company, remaining with that company until 1883. From the latter year until the latter part of the year following, Mr. Gundlach was a bookkeeper for A. B. Ewing, then commissioner of supplies. In 1885 young Gundlach secured employment with the Wabash Railroad company. In 1892 the John H. Gundlach company was established and real estate dealings begun.

Mr. Gundlach for a number of years had his eyes on the development of north end residence property. At that time very little attention was being given property in that section of the city by any one, and he realized that if it was opened up, properly improved and the attention of the buying public called to it in the proper manner, the returns would be remunerative. Hence it was the John H. Gundlach company that set about to take hold of this large proposition, with the result that today the unprecedented growth of

He was afterwards wedded to Miss Louise Stevens, and they had three children, two of whom are living. About three years ago the governor was married to Mrs. Annie Andre of St. Genevieve, a woman of much culture and learning.

north St. Louis is to the credit of Mr. Gundlach.

In addition to this, Mr. Gundlach took up other realty propositions, and was greatly interested in the splendid results secured by the Plymouth Investment company, the Union Realty and Investment company, O'Fallon Park Realty and Investment company. Of all these he has served as secretary and treasurer. He has also held the vice presidency of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange, with credit to himself and associates. He has served the North St. Louis Business Men's Association, as well as the North St. Louis Citizens' Association, as president.

No man in the city is a stronger advocate of civic advancement than he, and in all movements of a civic character, is always at the front, at one time being vice president of the Civic League.

In the Republican party Mr. Gundlach is recognized as a leader. He places the greater part of his stress upon the man—much more so than the party, and believes the independent movement has a future in store for it.

John H. Gundlach's father, Peter Gundlach, was one of the best known shoe merchants in Missouri, and was for many years a member of the St. Louis city council. It was, therefore, but natural that the son follow in the paternal footsteps. Frequently Mayor Kriesmann has been absent from the city, and Mr. Gundlach has always served, by virtue of his office as president of the council. He has many times demonstrated keen executive ability and discharged the duties of the office with much credit to himself.

ANDREW J. O'REILLY.

A Missourian by birth, it is my conscientious belief that no man in the various professions has made greater headway than the subject of the author's review, Andrew J.

O'Reilly, who for many years was closely associated with the municipal government of St. Louis, and who today is looked upon as one of the West's greatest consulting engineers.

Mr. O'Reilly was born in Montgomery County, Mo., in 1863, and acquired his early education in the public institutions of this city and the Christian Brothers College. After completing his studies in St. Louis, Mr. O'Reilly, desirous of still further adding to his knowledge, went to Cambridge and West Newton, Mass., where he pursued his studies further.

On his return to St. Louis, and still not quite satisfied, he entered Smith's Academy, from which he graduated with honors in 1881. Following this, young O'Reilly entered Washington University.

In 1882 he decided to put away his studies until he could prepare himself for a continuation of study of the engineering profession, and secured employment with one of the telephone companies, afterwards going with the fire and police telegraph department as an electrician. Here he remained until 1884, when he once more returned to Washington University, having earned ample money with which to pay in part his schooling. It was about three years later that he graduated and had conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Engineering. His studies covered not electrical engineering alone, but mechanical as well, hence when he engaged in the work, after leaving his classes he was as well equipped as a young man could be.

Shortly after leaving school he secured ready employment and there has never been a time when he was without steady and lucrative employment, serving principally the large corporations in an expert capacity. In 1889, Engineer O'Reilly was offered and accepted a position with the Municipal Electric Light and Power company. The immense plant of that company was installed by Mr. O'Reilly and all details mapped out for lighting St. Louis' highways and byways. Shortly afterwards he was selected as supervisor of city lighting, and remained in that office for more than thirteen years. In 1903 Mr. O'Reilly was appointed engineer in charge of the St. Louis Fire Prevention bureau.

The principal undertaking of this bureau was the protection of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition from fire, and this work came directly under the supervision of Mr. O'Reilly, who, two years following, was named as head of the Board of Public Improvements. Many of the public buildings were erected under his supervision. His magnificent qualifications as an engineer stood him in excellent stead, and I am satisfied that during his administration as the president of this important board he saved taxpayers thousands of dollars.

In engineering circles no man stands higher. He is considered an advanced authority, and his advice is almost constantly sought by various corporations and municipalities. He holds active membership in many of the large professional organizations peculiar to his profession, in addition to a number of the leading business and social organizations of St. Louis.

Among these are the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, St. Louis Engineers' Club, St. Louis Academy of Science, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and others equally as prominent. He belongs to the Business Men's League, Missouri Athletic Club, and is a member of the Masons and the Elks.

Mr. O'Reilly's home is one of the most attractive in St. Louis, his library being considered the most complete of its kind in the United States, having been so pronounced time and time again by the most skilled men in his profession.

In 1883 Mr. O'Reilly was united in matrimony with Miss Mary Howard, a native of Massachusetts. The couple have had seven children. Mr. O'Reilly is a most approachable man, and notwithstanding the peculiar characteristics of most men who have gained great reputations, Mr. O'Reilly is always ready and willing to assist the man lower down. In this way he has endeared many struggling young engineers to him, and no man in the southwest today has a more loyal following.

COLIN M. SELPH.

Colin M. Selph, known as a valued member of the St. Louis bar, is also recognized as a forceful factor in Democratic circles. The superb management of Senator Reed's campaign, proves his capability for organization and evidences his loyalty to his

friends. He is suave, clever, and resourceful; always aggressive, ever fighting, striving, never giving up, and as Senator Collins said in describing Selph, "the harder he falls, the higher he bounces, and he lands on his feet every time."

Mr. Selph's work as a citizen has displayed efforts and energy that have accomplished far reaching and beneficial results for the civic and public welfare of St. Louis. Tangible evidence of his great interest in the city was manifested in his efforts to secure legislation for the passage of a bill for a free bridge across the Mississippi river.

Mr. Selph was born in Richmond, Va., July 16, 1864, is a son of Major C. M. Rae Selph, U. C. V., and Elizabeth (Dimitry) Selph. Major Selph, his father, well known as a lawyer, is a Confederate veteran and was a member of the staff of General Taylor. His mother was a daughter of Alexander Dimitry, who was professor of languages and a member of the faculty of Georgetown College, 1858 to 1860, and thereafter U. S. minister to Guatemala and Nicaragua. Later Professor Dimitry established the first public school system in Louisiana, his native state. Mr. Selph of this review is a lineal descendant in the seventh generation of Gen. John Smith of Virginia, and a great-grandson of Robert Mills of the Treasury Department and designer of the famous Washington monument.

Mr. Selph left school at the age of sixteen. He graduated from Lusher's Academy and got the fundamentals of law in his father's office and at Tulane University, but in the meantime Selph was earning his own way, first in a foundry, then in a commercial establishment. His residence in St. Louis dates from 1886, in which year he accepted a position as clerk in the employ of Philip Roeder, the bookseller. Afterwards he entered the employ of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and was there for many years. For one year he was manager of the Kansas City Times. He finished his experiences in journalism as editor and publisher of the World's Fair Bulletin, the official publication of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. In 1903 Selph was elected to the legislature, and served until 1905. While there he became an aggressive factor and at once commanded attention and respect from his colleagues. He was bitterly opposed because of his advocacy of former Governor Wm. J. Stone for U. S. senator, but fearlessly placed Stone in nomination and assisted in electing him.

Returning to St. Louis from Jefferson City, where he was admitted to the practice of law, he became a member of the Joint Free Bridge Committee, and, with Otto F. Karbe and Benjamin Westhus, prepared the

ordinances that afterwards were passed by the municipal assembly, giving St. Louis a free bridge, a new municipal court building and the right to build beautiful boulevards and parks.

Selph has given no better proof of his ardent enthusiastic devotion to the welfare of his city and her people than in his very successful conduct of the negotiations of the Olive Street Bank failure, whereby his great executive ability and his knowledge of the law was demonstrated by virtue of the payment finally to every depositor of the Olive Street bank their deposits in full, through a merger with the Grand Avenue bank. John E. Swanger, at that time secretary of state of Missouri, said: "Had not Mr. Selph, as president of the Olive Street Bank Depositors' Association, aggressively pursued his policy and fixed demand of 'Dollar for dollar for Depositors at all costs, no matter what happens,' a receiver would necessarily have been appointed by the courts and the depositors would have lost great sums of money."

Soon after Mr. Selph was nominated by the Democracy of the Twelfth district for congress, but was defeated by a small plurality, while the balance of the ticket was defeated by thousands of votes. He gives unfaltering allegiance to the Democracy, believing that its principles will best conserve the public welfare, and he is prominent in its ranks, though often at war with the committees and the "bosses;" he has been the leading factor in the St. Louis Democratic club, an aggressive organization for several years.

He is also a member of the Million Population club, one of the foremost of the civic associations of St. Louis. He has served on its executive committee and accomplished much for the public welfare as the chairman of the parks and public improvements committee. Later he was appointed by Mayor Kreismann a member of the City Plan Commission, which is charged with the responsibility of making St. Louis "a city beautiful."

In 1910 Mr. Selph astonished the Democracy of St. Louis by announcing that he would manage the senatorial campaign of his friend, James B. Reed, of Kansas City. Once having determined on this course, the many influences brought to bear upon Selph could not swerve him. Both he and Senator Reed were at once ostracised by the "committee," but Selph, undaunted and undismayed, hired halls and had Reed speaking at five or six

different places every night during the closing days of the campaign in St. Louis to crowded houses. Many of those who thought they knew, said that Selph's political sagacity was at fault, but the tremendous vote that Senator Reed received in St. Louis and adjoining counties on election day was proof positive that this unusual man

who dared antagonize "the powers" was wiser than his critics.

Mr. Selph is married and has one son, Colin III. Mrs. Selph was formerly Miss Nancy Helen Witback, daughter of Col. John Witback, of St. Louis County. Mr. Selph is very proud of his wife and his family, and takes great pride in his home.

SENATOR JAMES A. REED.

James A. Reed, junior United States senator, representing Missouri, is an American first, his other attributes follow in sequence, gentleman, statesman and Democrat. His is that militant yet patriotic spirit that has been the fundamental inspiration of the American nation. He is a man of marked ability and high integrity. He is a dominant factor for true reform in public affairs. His ceaseless activity has produced profitable results for the people; his public acts testify to their wisdom and justification. Of an inherent fearless nature, he never hesitates to cross lances with a foe. He possesses a wonderful power of oratory surcharged with magnetic vitality.

Senator Reed is a progressive Democrat in every sense. He believes that progress must be followed with more progress, and yet he is religiously consecrated to the time-honored principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, which he declares is the underlying stone of stable and equal government. This great state has in times past been represented in the United States senate by many superior minds, great statesmen and favorite sons. Mr. Reed has the experience, knowledge, capacity, integrity and ability, all of which attributes, with an unsullied reputation for party loyalty, justifies the confidence Missouri's legion has in Reed, gives this commonwealth another militant captain to achieve and accomplish much for the people of this state.

Senator Reed is a typical Missourian. All Missourians love a fighter and a gentleman. The record of achievement during the past fifteen years of his life is one filled with battles against vice and dishonesty, warfare against thievery in office and corruption in high places by public corporations and replete with victories—strenuous victories that entitle him to his place in the fore of Missouri public men. Mr. Reed came to Missouri twenty-two years ago. He said he "wanted to live in a state where a Democratic vote counted." In every campaign since

that time, be it municipal, state or national, his voice has been heard.

In 1896 he made more than 100 speeches for Bryan and Democracy, and in 1900 did the same thing over again. In 1904 he took the stump for Parker, albeit he had personally preferred another Democrat for the presidential nominee. From the tap of the drum to the counting of the votes he is always in the field.

At three we find the infant Reed a resident of Lynn county, Iowa. The call of the soil, inherent in the Reed blood, caused the transition from Ohio to Iowa. Five years later came the death of the father. On account of his prolonged illness, and a strange disease that carried away nearly all his sheep, the elder Reed left his widow and children an incumbered estate. It became a question of a hard, grinding labor to save the property. The boy of eight did his part. In the fields, driving a drag, reaper, sowing seed, he ably assisted his mother in her struggle. Three months of school in the winter and studious application at night laid the basis for future education. At nineteen years of age, while yet a high school student, he borrowed money to engage in cattle buying. The returns netted a sum sufficient to cause the last existing debt against the Reed estate to be removed. Upon the old homestead, a part of which has been swallowed by the city of Cedar Rapids, lives the aged mother with a son and daughter. Reed is a frequent visitor to his former home and old mother.

Reed first won his title of a true reformer back in 1888. New to Kansas City, he protested against mob caucuses for the nomination of candidates for office, for the reason that such meetings were dominated by the committee and resulted in the nomination of a "slate." His name became a word with which to conjure. So strong were the words of Reed that public clamor forced the unwilling leaders to give him an opportunity to be heard. The close of that campaign

found him the most sought-after public speaker in Kansas City. From that day to this he has been in demand whenever and wherever strong, honest convincing language is needed. Beginning locally, his demand has spread to state, and from state to nation.

A newspaper man asked Reed, soon after his election to the Senate: "Senator, what policies will you advocate?"

Quick as a flash came the reply: "Read the Democratic platform and you will have the answer."

I have heard him declare that "if each man were to insist upon a political platform exactly conformitory to his personal belief, there would be as many political parties as there are men. That the question every man must answer is not, is my party right in all things, but is its main line of advance in the direction most beneficial to the country?"

Accordingly, Reed has never proclaimed himself wiser than his party. When the Democracy of the nation has written a platform he has been its advocate and champion. He has never bolted, has never been a disrupter, has never scratched a Democratic ticket. Party platforms have been to him political creeds, and he has ever fought with bouyant enthusiasm for th principles in which he believed the welfare of the common people were embraced. It is not, therefore, strange that we find him, before he had attained his majority, making Democratic speeches in rock-ribbed Republican Iowa, without the hope or prospect of party victory. Nor is it surprising that the year he was twenty-one he was made chairman of the Democratic committee of Lynn county, Iowa, and that, by shrewd management and tireless labor the wholly unexpected feat of a Democratic victory was achieved.

In Kansas City and Jackson county he is the leader of his party. Popular with the masses, he draws tremendous crowds and wins their votes by superb logic and matchless oratory. I have known him to make as many as six speeches in a single night in Kansas City, each in a different part of the city, and he was met by crowded houses at them all. In St. Louis he did the same thing and won the masses.

Senator Reed is an able and eminent lawyer and is the senior member of the law firm of Reed, Atwood, Masten, Yates and Harvey, of Kansas City.

In 1904 he was a candidate for governor. After some weeks of campaigning he saw the trend was toward his opponent, Joseph W. Folk, and immediately announced his withdrawal from the race. Before publicly doing so he privately released all delegations instructed for him. That race marks the one and only defeat Reed has ever experienced. His official record includes one term as county counselor of Jackson county, of which Kansas City is the principal city; two terms as prosecuting attorney, and two terms as mayor of Kansas City, and he is now entering upon his first term as United States senator.

When Democracy is at stake Reed is never in the shade. There is nothing half-hearted about his allegiance. He is ready, always ready. Such a man, ever fighting, and fighting hard for the cause he loves, may safely be entrusted with the welfare of his state in national office.

There is an old saying that the man who bears the brunt of the battle in the heat of the day should not be set aside, and the Missouri Democracy sent him to the senate by an overwhelming majority over his opponents. James A. Reed is a true soldier of Democracy. He is a veteran of countless battles and many victories. He achieved his reward at the hands of Missouri's unterrified and progressive Democracy because they believed in him and they trust him. The people of this great state gave him the gratitude he is entitled to by his acts. None can say that he will not fulfil the expectations of his constituency. Already he has commanded attention upon the floor of the senate, his colleagues respect him, his opponents fear him. The whole nation knows now that Missouri's junior United States Senator is a man of brains, fearless, honest and capable, and as time progresses James A. Reed will take his place among the great statesmen of these United States, he cannot fail, because fundamentally he has for his doctrine, equal rights for all, special privileges to none.

SAMUEL BROADDUS JEFFRIES.

A Missourian by birth, a man who stands high in his profession, skilled in the handling of cases, and an able

orator, aptly describes the subject of my review, Samuel B. Jeffries, one of the best known lawyers in the state.

Mr. Jeffries was born in Lewis county (Mo.) in 1869 and obtained his early education in the schools of his community, after which he entered and graduated from La Grange College. This was in 1890, and at the same time he had conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

In October, 1890, Mr. Jeffries came to St. Louis and entered the law department of Washington University. He remained there about a year, after which he continued the study and reading of law under Judge Anderson, of Canton, Mo., one of the most brilliant jurists the state has ever produced.

Young Jeffries was a very close student. He was anxious to gain admission to the bar, but he realized there was only one way open to him, and that was to undergo a very rigid examination, and the only manner in which he could equip himself was by close study and reading.

In 1892 he passed this examination with a magnificent percentage to his credit and was readily admitted. He immediately took up the practice of his profession at La Grange and at Canton, and continued there for four years, first as a member of the law firm of Anderson and Jeffries and later alone. Elected prosecuting attorney of Lewis County in 1904, re-elected 1906, served eleven days of second term and resigned to accept the position of assistant attorney general of Missouri, where he served eight years, after which he came to St. Louis.

Prior to this, however, he served Lewis County as prosecuting attorney for one full term and was re-elected for a second term, but before its expiration he voluntarily resigned, preferring to confine his time to private

practice. As prosecuting attorney of Lewis County he appeared in certain litigation that required the most skilled care. Having splendid conception of the law, the young prosecutor applied himself and came out victorious.

After locating here Mr. Jeffries became associated, as a member of the well known legal firm of Harlan, Jeffries and Wagner, which, after several months, was dissolved. Mr. Jeffries is today senior partner in the firm of Jeffries and Corum.

During his general practice in St. Louis, Mr. Jeffries has appeared either as counsel for plaintiff or defendant, in a number of cases that have attracted wide attention, and has represented many of the largest corporations in the southwest with marked success.

In argument before court and jury he invariably leaves an impression of the merits of his client's contention. He is a forceful speaker, and deals intelligently and graphically with the intricacies and technicalities of law wherever and whenever involved, indicative of unusual skill and exceptional ability.

In addition to his immense practice, Mr. Jeffries retains interests in a number of other enterprises in St. Louis and is a director in several large and well known institutions.

It was in 1897 that Mr. Jeffries was wedded to Miss Lutie Ball, a native of Lewis county (Mo.), a highly accomplished and talented young woman. He holds active membership in a number of the leading social, business and professional organizations of the city, county and state, and in the legal profession, no man stands higher.

CHARLES PORTER JOHNSON.

C. Porter Johnson was born near Danville, Ill., on a farm, August 15, 1866. After the ordinary schooling the young man entered Lee's Preparatory Academy, where he remained until June, 1884, when he left to take up the study of law in the law department of the Northwestern University. He completed his studies there in 1888, after which he went to Chicago and became junior member of the legal firm of Willett and Johnson. For ten years this connection continued, during which time the subject of the author's review attained a reputation that many older men, more ex-

perienced in the practice of law, envied.

Finally, in 1891, Mr. Johnson was sent to the Illinois state senate from the second senatorial district. In 1898 he was a candidate against United States Senator Lorimer for congress, but was defeated after one of the hardest fought political campaigns Illinois has ever witnessed, Johnson holding his own throughout, and was only defeated by chicanery, according to many of the best known residents of Chicago.

Mr. Johnson again resumed his law practice in Chicago, and continued

until his health failed in 1901. The several strenuous campaigns through which he had gone, the hundreds of speeches made, in addition to his private law practice, large in itself, proved more than his constitution could stand, and he immediately hied to a ranch in southern Oklahoma, where he remained until 1906, afterwards going to Oklahoma City to reside. He remained there until about five years ago, when he decided to move to St. Louis, and upon his arrival again took up the practice of his profession. The extent of the large practice which he has secured during the period of his residence in this city is clearly indicative of his ability as a lawyer.

As an orator he has few equals in the southwest, a reputation meritoriously gained in Illinois, and which has closely followed him wherever he has gone. At the great banquet tendered President William McKinley in Buffalo in 1898 by the Grand Army of the Republic, the response to the toast proposed was made by Mr. Johnson. It was, at the time, freely conceded to be one of the most masterly addresses ever delivered before a similar gathering—in fact of such moment as to occasion especial comment from the president. In the year of the death of Robert G. Ingersoll, Mr. Johnson was requested by the committee that conducted the memorial services to deliver the principal address of the occasion, which he did. That was in Chicago.

Again, at the especial request of the Illinois state senate, Mr. Johnson appeared before that body and delivered an oration on the life of James G. Blaine. This address was much commented upon and attracted world-wide attention.

During the campaign of Mayor Frederick H. Kriesmann, one of the leaders was Mr. Johnson. During the

hottest part of the fight, when addresses were being made by candidates and their supporters in various parts of the city, Mr. Johnson hit back, right and left. As many as ten and fifteen speeches he made in a day or night, and much of the success of the present mayor, in being elected to office is attributed to Mr. Johnson by members of both parties.

On the occasion of the memorial exercises of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, held at St. Joseph, Mo., the principal address was delivered by Mr. Johnson. The oration was reproduced by almost every newspaper in that county, several of which referred to it editorially as an effort ranking with the best, a magnificent compliment, indeed, to Mr. Johnson.

One of the most beautiful tributes paid by one brother to another, I find in the pathetic prose poem, delivered by Mr. Johnson over his brother's grave in 1888, near Danville. This, I believe, appears in Mr. Johnson's own book, a volume containing many of his best addresses, and published by the Regan Publishing company, of Chicago, Ill.

In August, 1898, Mr. Johnson was wedded to Miss Derelle West, daughter of Captain Pleasant West, of Georgetown, Ill., one of the most talented, beautiful and accomplished young women of that section of the state. The couple have one child, a son, West, now in his ninth year. Mrs. Johnson is a sister of Hon. Roy O. West, chairman of the State Central Republican Committee of Illinois, and a leading attorney of that section.

Few men, especially at the age of Charles Porter Johnson, have met with such progress, have achieved such success and attained such a reputation, and I have taken pleasure in preparing my review of the splendid record he has made.

GEORGE EDWARD MIX

Though a comparatively young man, the subject of the author's review, George E. Mix, has made rapid headway in the practice of law, and today enjoys a practice that is remunerative to a greater degree than that of some who have had more years of actual practical experience.

George E. Mix, whose law offices are situated in the Third National Bank building, is a graduate of Yale, he acquitting himself with highest honors, since which time, as I have al-

ready stated, he has met with signal success. He was born in Waterville, Oneida County, New York, in 1876, and possessed his legal diploma in 1904. During the time Mr. Mix was in college he was repeatedly selected for the presidency of the Yale-Kent Debating Club, and held the record for championship indian club swinging of that great institution, proving himself winner in three different intercollegiate meets. He was also chairman of the Executive Committee of the

Intercollegiate Gymnastic Association. In debates, entered into with the best students of Yale, Mr. Mix invariably held his own, and soon established for himself the reputation of being the premier debater of the college. It was no doubt due to his magnificent ability along these lines that he was kept at the head of the debating society.

After completing his course of studies in law Mr. Mix went to New York City and there opened his first office for the pursuance of his chosen profession. That was in July of that year. Apparently Mr. Mix was not destined to reside in New York for any great period of time, for in February of the following year (1905), he came to St. Louis, as the legal representative of the Chicago House Wrecking Company. This was the large corporation that purchased all that was left of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis World's Fair, and while its employes were engaged in tearing down the various buildings and concessions, many were injured, the total running between twenty-five hundred and three thousand men. The result of the work of wrecking the fair was many heavy law-suits for these injuries, and it was to look after the interests of the Chicago company that Mr. Mix was detailed to defend his client's interests as each case was called.

Arriving in St. Louis, Mr. Mix "waded right in," so to speak, and succeeded in settling many of the cases without even being tried, while in numerous others so able did he protect in cross-examination and argument, the company's interests, that only small judgments were obtained, while as many more he won outright. He was engaged in this work until January, of 1907, when it was practically all cleaned up. During the two years he had charge of this matter his arguments won for him many favorable comments, and so impressed had Mr. Mix become with the city that he declined to return to New York City

and entered the general practice of law in St. Louis, since which time he has continued his profession here.

According to the official records of the local courts, Mr. Mix has appeared as counsel in about fifteen criminal cases, winning twelve of them. His civil practice, however, is very large, and steadily increasing, year after year.

Mr. Mix, during the past twelve months, has appeared in a number of the most intricate proceedings that have come before the bar for some time, and his success in behalf of plaintiff or defendant, as the case might have been, is regarded as remarkable. In line of argument, or as termed in legal parlance, when "Mix gets into action," he gets right up on the jury and after making a point of law, he drives it home, so to speak; then hesitates to determine, whether in his opinion, he made the impression on the jurymen sought.

Mr. Mix is a member of Polar Star Lodge, No. 79, A. F. and A. M. He also holds membership in St. Louis Chapter, No. 8, of Royal Arch Masons, as well as of the Yale Club of New York, the American Bar Association and other organizations.

On February 29, 1908, he was wedded to Miss Irene Zent, a most estimable and charming young woman of Belleville, Ill., and their home at 5830 Westminster place, is one of the neatest in St. Louis.

To illustrate the great confidence reposed in the young attorney by the courts, it might be mentioned here, by way of concluding this review, that he was appointed in 1909 by the St. Louis Circuit Court as special commissioner to take depositions in the widely known litigation of Johnson vs. the United Railways Company, wherein the plaintiff is endeavoring to hold the defendants liable for obligations of the old St. Louis Transit Company. The litigation involves from \$3,000,000 to \$10,000,000. In taking these depositions nearly all the millionaires of the city appeared before him.

JAMES ARTHUR ANDERSON.

James Arthur Anderson was, I believe, the first to adopt, and I am reliably informed, is the only one at present who insists on carrying out every detail in proper sanitary measures in the conduct of the immense establishment of which he is the official head.

Mr. Anderson is a Canadian by

birth, he having first seen the light of day in Goderich, Canada, forty-two years ago. His father, Thomas Anderson, was also a Canadian, one of those sturdy, straight-forward type who have won for Canada the great reputation it maintains and for many years, in addition to his farming interests, did a large business in the raising of

stock: He passed away about five years ago, and was a very active man up to his death.

The mother of J. Arthur Anderson, who, prior to her marriage was Miss Mary McQuoid, was an English woman.

The early education of young Anderson was received in the district or common schools of the Dominion, where he diligently applied himself to his studies, preparatory to entering Clinton College, at Clinton, Ontario. From this well known institution of learning Mr. Anderson was graduated, being a member of the large class of 1889.

Shortly after completing his studies and being accorded his diploma, Mr. Anderson decided to locate in St. Louis, and at the age of twenty-three we find him a resident of this city. He called at the office of the Munger laundry and asked for a position and was taken into the service of the company as a wagon driver.

The young man soon realized the great advantages that were open to one in St. Louis who were capable of taking hold. As a result, in order to thoroughly equip himself in a business way, after each day's hard work driving his wagon, collecting and delivering laundry for his employers, he would attend night school, taking a course of business with Jones Commercial College, and graduated. The Munger Laundry Company lost no time in placing him in charge as manager of their business at Kansas City, Mo. For nine or ten years Mr. Anderson continued in that capacity and succeeded in building up the largest laundry trade for his company of any other house in that city. He placed his whole energy into the business and went after it in every legitimate manner possible.

While thus engaged Mr. Anderson came to a realization that although under existing conditions in laundries in all parts of the United States and Canada they were doing the best they could, not a small amount of ingredients used by laundries, were injuring linens. Having no knowledge of chemicals beyond that possessed by ordinary laundrymen, he was not in position to detect the real trouble.

Forthwith, I find Manager Anderson taking a full course in pharmacy, for the purpose of giving him an in-

sight into various chemicals, thereby equipping himself for detecting the chemical compounds used, to the great detriment and injury of different kinds of fabrics. After completing his course of study in the College of Pharmacy, he resigned his position with the Munger people in Kansas City, and immediately returned to St. Louis, where in company with D. L. Parrish, he succeeded in organizing what was known as the Parrish Laundry Company, of which he was made vice-president and general manager. About five years ago Mr. Anderson disposed of his interests in the company and organized the J. Arthur Anderson Laundry Company, at 3968 to 3970 Olive street.

He begun business in a comparatively small way, but the growth of the business during the past three years has been little short of marvelous, until today it is one of the largest in St. Louis, and undoubtedly the most sanitary, while the many young women who find steady employment there are treated in a far more humane manner than ordinarily found.

Mr. Anderson's personal magnetism has won for him hundreds of patrons, and he has made a rapid climb to the top rung of the ladder. In the social plane of life Mr. Anderson is just as well known and as popular as in the business world. In 1892 he was married to Miss Kathryn M. White, the charming and accomplished daughter of Colonel W. P. White, of Kansas City, and whose family is of the old South, her father had served as a colonel in the Confederate army during the civil war of half a century ago, and descends from an old Virginia family. One son, Arthur Donald Anderson, is the child of this union, and is now nine years of age.

Mr. Anderson, in addition to his business and home life, finds time frequently for taking part in many important matters that come before different important bodies of which he is a member. Among these are the Mercantile Club, Masonic Club, Business Men's League, Horticultural Society, Amphion Club, Credit Men's Association and Advertising Men's League, and others. He is also a member of the Executive Board of the Manufacturers' Association, and attends the Methodist Church.

HENRY ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

In the subject of the author's review, Henry Alexander Hamilton, St. Louis can point to another young counselor who has already attained for himself a reputation that many older members of the legal profession would give worlds to possess. But it has taken ability to achieve these ends and this Mr. Hamilton has.

Mr. Hamilton is a native of St. Louis, and was born in 1877, his father, Alexander Hamilton, being one of the leading coal merchants of the city for many years, and widely known throughout the entire Southwest.

Young Hamilton attended the public institutions of St. Louis, and in 1895 graduated with high honors from Central High School. After completing his common day schooling he decided to become a lawyer, and confided his idea to his parents.

The result was that the young man entered the law department of Washington University, and closely applied himself to his studies. In 1898 he graduated with high class honors, receiving the prize for the best thesis submitted during the senior year. This is an honor all students strive for earnestly.

Shortly after leaving school he opened his law office and entered upon the active practice of his chosen profession. In the different courts, from the lowest to the highest tribunals, he has appeared, either as counsel for plaintiff or defendant, and with a success that has been marked. In the preparation of cases he has exhibited wonderful conception of the law, and has successfully carried to

conclusion, litigation in which were involved many of the most intricate problems.

In argument Mr. Hamilton has a forceful delivery, leaving an impression on both judge and jury.

In matters political Mr. Hamilton is a staunch Republican and with the exception of serving in the House of Delegates, has never sought public office.

He holds active membership in the Odd Fellows and is prominent throughout the state in the gatherings of that fraternity. He belongs to the Mercantile and other leading clubs of the city and takes an active and earnest part in all matters, with a tendency toward advancement of the city's interests.

In St. Louis are to be found many young men engaged in the practice of law, men who apparently have made splendid starts, young men who have enjoyed the highest possible advantages, but I do not know of one who has gained greater headway than the subject of my review.

Mr. Hamilton's clientele is one of the most representative in the city, comprising the better class, almost exclusively. I have found in my investigations that to control such a clientele, the lawyer, whether young or old, must be a man of marked ability. Clients possessed of sufficient funds to warrant employment of the best talent intend to have the best obtainable, hence the rest may be left to the conclusion of my readers. It speaks for itself.

ADOLPH ROBERT GRUND.

I do not believe any young counselor in St. Louis has met with more marked success than the subject of my review—Adolph Robert Grund. He is a native St. Louisan, having been born in 1882. During his early days young Grund attended Peabody school, also night high school. From the latter institution he graduated, being a member of the class of 1901.

Even in his boyhood days Mr. Grund dreamed of big achievements he craved would be his. He wanted to become a great lawyer and set his mind upon becoming such, and right here I might say I believe was laid the solid foundation upon which Mr. Grund is today building his unprecedented success.

Having made up his mind to take up the legal profession, I find the young man at St. Louis, matriculating in the Missouri College of Law, by which he was honored with the degree of Bachelor of Law. Mr. Grund did not enjoy the luxurious advantages many of the great and able men of today had in their youthful days. During the period between his school course and law studies he was engaged with one of the large printing establishments of the city and put in many long hours of hard work.

Following the completion of his legal studies young Grund was admitted to the bar, having just attained his majority. That was in 1903. Since that

time he has closely applied himself, making a specialty of civil law almost exclusively, and today is recognized as one of the most able young counselors of the state.

About a year following his admission to the bar he was made general attorney for the Missouri, Arkansas and Southwestern road, which office he voluntarily resigned in 1905, preferring to give his time and attention to the private practice of his chosen profession. His clientele had grown to such an extent as to demand more attention, hence his action.

"Grund on the Laws of Private Corporations," a work on which Mr. Grund spent several years of the hardest character of work, is recognized as an authority, dealing with practically every problem involved in corporation litigation, and has won the highest commendation for its author. It comprises several volumes and comment has been made upon it by some of the most distinguished lawyers in the

United States. The work is of considerable volume in extent and character, and has never been surpassed by even older lawyers of the bar.

In matters political Mr. Grund is a staunch Republican.

It was in 1906 that Mr. Grund was united in matrimony with Miss Marguerite Forkel, a native of New York, a charming and talented young woman, daughter of one of the most prominent business men of that section of the country. Mrs. Grund, I might add, in passing, is also a niece of the celebrated painter-artist, Christopher W. Forkel, author of "The Wagon Blacksmith," a handsome painting, the value of which is placed at more than fifty thousand dollars. She is a widely traveled woman, and has attended many notable gatherings in different parts of the world. Both Mr. and Mrs. Grund are extremely fond of rare paintings, having many in their pretty home.

DR. C. HAMILTON HUGHES. .

A native St. Louisan, Dr. Charles Hamilton Hughes, is one of the foremost physicians and surgeons of the Southwest, besides one of the best known medical educators in the country, having held a high position in that training for years.

Following the conclusion of his scholastic studies, young Hughes in 1858, entered Iowa College, at Davenport, and pursued his studies. In 1859 he was awarded his diploma by the St. Louis Medical College. For a while the young physician practiced his profession in Warren County, Mo., but prior to going there he served as acting assistant physician in the United States Marine Hospital at St. Louis. During the civil war Dr. Hughes was assigned to the Missouri Volunteer Infantry as assistant surgeon, and then as surgeon. Several hospitals at different periods were under his supervision as chief surgeon, among them being McDowell's prison hospital, Hickory Hospital Post, St. Louis, and others, at all of which he was highly successful. When General Price made his last stand in Missouri, it was this young surgeon and physician who was placed directly in charge of freedmen and refugees. In 1865 Dr. Hughes received his discharge and immediately thereafter was appointed medical superintendent of the Missouri State Hospital for the Insane at Fulton, in which capacity he served five or six years.

Since then he has been a lecturer and practitioner of nervous and mental diseases in St. Louis, where he has been highly successful, and has gained well-earned fame, not only as an active practitioner, but for many timely and valuable articles contributed by his learned mind to medical journals and other periodicals, as well as his unprecedented success as an educator.

He is today a member of the faculty of medical institutions, the thoroughness and reputations of which extend to the farthestmost corners of the universe, was dean of the faculty and professor of diseases of the nerves and dietrotherapy at the Medical College of Barnes University. He founded, in 1880, a publication devoted to nervous and kindred diseases, under the title of "Alienist and Neurologist." In 1893 Dr. Hughes delivered an address before the first Pan-American Medical Congress, urging the establishment of a national medicinal bureau, with a physician in charge, clothed with rank of a cabinet officer. At the time Dr. Hughes was president of the American Medical Editors' Association and his address attracted widespread attention and comment, not alone in the United States of America, but throughout the whole civilized world.

No member of the medical fraternity stands higher than the subject of the author's sketch, he having held the

presidency of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association in 1891, and served for a long period as member of the Judicial Council of the American Medical Association, one of the greatest organizations of its kind in the world. In 1898 Dr. Hughes was chairman of the section on nervous and mental diseases of that body, and at its convention in San Francisco, delivered an address on "Medicine."

He is a member of many of the foremost medical societies of the United States, among which are the American Psychological Association and the American Neurological Society, while he has also served with great distinction as president of the neurological section of the Pan-American Congress, as well as secretary. Of the latter as well as secretary of the Medico-Legal Congress. Dr. Hughes has served as vice-president and held a similar position of two sections of the International Medical Congress which was held in 1893.

In addition to the foregoing Dr. Hughes holds active membership in the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Society, New York Medico-Legal Society, honorary membership in the British Medico-Psychological Society, Chicago Academy of Medicine, and is a foreign member of the Russian Society of Neurology and Psychiatry.

In addition to the large number of medical and professional organizations of which Dr. Hughes is a member, he also holds membership in organizations of a different character. Among these are the Loyal Legion and the Missouri Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Of the last named association, he is a member of the Board of Trustees. He is also a Scottish Rite Mason.

Forty-nine years ago he was joined in wedlock to Miss Mattie D. Lawther, a native of Fulton, Mo., and a most charming woman. Six children resulted from the union, of which one, Miss Bessie Hughes, passed away while in the flower of beautiful young womanhood. The others are Ray M., Charles C., Henry L., Clarence H. and Frank S. Hughes.

Throughout the width and breadth of the civilized world are to be found thousands of medical practitioners, but I dare say no one is to be found whose record shines brighter than that of Dr. Charles Hamilton Hughes. His professional skill has easily gained for him rank with the most learned men in the country, eminent for years, in the daily practice of his profession.

A native of Ireland by birth, a Mis-

sourian by choice, no man has ever emigrated to the United States and made greater headway in the commercial world than the subject of the author's review, William J. Kinsella, Sr., head of the Hanley and Kinsella Coffee and Spice Company of this city.

Mr. Kinsella was born in 1846 in Ireland, his father being one of the most prominent architects in the country at that time. Young Kinsella was afforded every educational advantage and was carefully trained. His first employment was with the largest wholesale house in Dublin. The young man had been told, and had read so much of America and the great fortunes being made in the States by young men that he was restless to get there, so when nineteen years of age he packed his belongings, and bidding family and friends farewell, boarded a ship for this country, arriving in New York City.

The great civil war between the States of the Union was just about coming to a close at that time and chances of securing employment such as he most desired, were not many. However he made a try and called on the management of a large retail house in New York City, and sought employment. He was told that no such position was open at the time and that the only thing the house had to offer him was a wrapper of bundles. Young Kinsella had ample grit about him and accepted the position. Afterwards he went with a large Baltimore firm, with which he continued until about 1870, when he decided to remove to Cleveland, and it was in that city that he first entered business on his own responsibility as a retail grocer, in company with a brother.

This business, I understand, was not as much of a success as young Kinsella thought it ought to have been, hence he disposed of his interests, afterwards coming to St. Louis where he immediately secured employment with Porter, Worthington and Company. He later became manager of the Kingford-Oswego Starch Company.

So marked was his success with the starch company and so greatly was the company's business increased his managerial ability soon attracted the attention of other large concerns, and after leaving the starch company I next find him in charge as manager of the Thompson-Taylor Spice Company, of Chicago, Ill. With this last named firm he remained as manager for about two or three years, and then

bought the business, establishing the firm of W. J. Kinsella and Company. Later on the business was incorporated as the Hanley and Kinsella Coffee and Spice Company, and today it is the largest establishment of its kind in the entire southwest.

He is a director in the Mercantile Trust Company, Mercantile National Bank, United Railways Company of St. Louis, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Jefferson Hotel Company, Jefferson Hotel Realty Company, Boy Scouts of America, Father Dunn's Newsboy's Home, Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association; vice-president Calvary Cemetery Association;

EDWARD DEVOY.

If there is a man in the city of St. Louis entitled to credit as a genuine booster that man is Edward Devoy.

Edward Devoy was born in 1846 in a house located on ground now occupied by St. Patrick's parochial school, which institution he attended as a boy, afterwards entering Benton school. Mr. Devoy is one of the self-made men of the city.

It was in 1860 that the young man took up the trade of a printer and remained with a job printing house for about two years. He then associated himself with the tobacco trade and was thus engaged when he secured a position in the St. Louis postoffice as clerk.

In 1873 he entered the coal trade and in 1886 formed partnership relations with E. R. Fenerborn. This arrangement continued until 1910, when the Devoy & Kuhn Coal and Coke Company was launched, and of which Mr. Devoy is president.

Mr. Devoy throughout has proven one of the most active residents of the "fourth city." In 1911 his work in connection with the voting of the bond issue for funds to complete the city's

member of Business Men's League, City Club, Civic League, Manufacturer's Association, Latin American Club, Noonday Club, Mercantile Club and the St. Louis Club.

Mr. Kinsella is a man of much civic pride. Such acts are entirely characteristic of him.

It was in 1880 that Mr. Kinsella was wedded to Miss Nellie Hanley, of New York. The couple have three children, two sons and one daughter. The above is but a brief resume, I might say, of the life record of William J. Kinsella, Sr. St. Louis needs more men of his type for it is such who make large cities.

free bridge across the Mississippi River aroused much attention. He is a quiet, unassuming man and has always worked with the object in view for municipal improvement and not for personal gain or fame.

From 1884 until 1888 he was a member of the St. Louis City Council, and as such demonstrated his capacity for the office, insisting on many badly needed improvements. He is a member of the Merchants' Exchange, Business Men's League and other large and highly influential bodies of St. Louis. Of the Merchants' Exchange he has served officially.

For many years he served as a member of the Board of Charity Commissioners. He holds membership in the Legion of Honor, Knights of Columbus, St. Vincent de Paul's Society, and others. He is a devout communicant of the Catholic Church and has given with a lavish hand to its support.

Mr. Devoy in 1867 was united in marriage to Miss Maria Fallon, the beautiful ceremony taking place in St. Patrick's Church. The couple have had eight children.

CHARLES PARSONS SENTER.

One of the well known business men of St. Louis, who has achieved success through just dealings, is Charles Parsons Senter, president and treasurer of the Senter Commission Company.

He was born February 14th, 1870, at the home of his grandmother in Trenton, Tenn. His parents were residents of St. Louis, his father, William M. Senter, being a prominent cotton factor and the original vice-president of the St. Louis Cotton Exchange, the next year becoming its chief executive

official, serving a number of terms thereafter. In addition to this he was largely interested in establishing the St. Louis Cotton Compress Company, and the building of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway and St. Louis Southwestern Railway (Cotton Belt), which had so much to do with making St. Louis the great commercial center of the Southwest, where he was regarded as a captain of industry. The Senter Commission Company is the direct outgrowth of the interests estab-

lished by him and his brother-in-law, William T. Wilkins, in 1864, as Senter & Company.

Charles Parsons Senter was named for Charles Parsons, one of St. Louis' most honored and distinguished bankers. In his early days he attended the Stoddard School, one of St. Louis' public schools, afterwards entering Smith Academy, a department of Washington University, graduating in 1888, then attending the University of Virginia. After completing his studies Mr. Senter was connected with one of St. Louis' banks, then was in the real estate business, then connecting himself with his father's business in 1893, in which he continued until his father's demise in 1901, when the business was incorporated as the Senter Commission Company to take over these great interests, the subject of this sketch being its treasurer, and succeeded to the presidency upon the death of his brother, John Asa Senter, in the following year (1903), which he at present retains. Under his executive administration of affairs the business of the house has continued steadily until today I doubt if there is another company in the entire State that does a larger commission business, in which the very foundation stone must of necessity be honesty and efficiency.

In addition to this business Mr. Senter controls other large interests in Missouri and elsewhere, being stockholder and director as well as officer in a number of the financial institutions in the country. In 1908 and 1909 he was president of the St. Louis Cotton Exchange, is a member of the St. Louis Business Men's League and a strong advocate of the principles of Democracy, being a constituent member of the Jefferson Club, which was organized in 1889, and served several years as its secretary and is now treas-

urer of the Democratic State Executive Committee. Notwithstanding his close affiliation with the party of his distinguished father before him, Mr. Senter has never sought public recognition. He prefers to do what he can and looks for no reward except the good he can do.

He is an ex-president of the Tennessee Society of St. Louis, a member of the St. Louis Club, Glen Echo Country Club and Missouri Athletic Club. He also served as grand marshal of the Olympic games held in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904, was chairman of the Inter-Scholastic and Marathon Committee of those games.

Whilst the subject of the author's review does not pose as a public man, and has no wish to be so construed, he has worked unceasingly for the material advancement of St. Louis and has always been among those at the head of great movements that mean the promotion of interests of his home city. Every undertaking in which he has become interested has enjoyed marked progress, and he stands in the highest esteem of all who are acquainted with him. I sincerely wish there were more such men as Charles Parsons Senter in the Southwest. Were such the case much greater progress would have been easily recorded years ago. Mr. Senter's father was one of the leaders in the Baptist Church of the city and State, and was superintendent of the Sunday School of the Third Baptist Church of St. Louis for about seventeen years. He was also one of its deacons and trustees, and for several years served as president of its City Mission Board. The son, Charles P. Senter, is one of the trustees of the same church, and in addition is president of both the City and the State Mission Boards.

DR. W. H. MAYFIELD.

An instance of where perseverance and self-application count is found in the magnificent record that has been made by the subject of my review, Dr. William Henderson Mayfield, in charge of one of the largest and most modern sanitariums in St. Louis and a man who has met with the most signal success.

Dr. Mayfield is a native Missourian and was born at Patton, in 1852. His early educational training was had in Carleton Institute and Fruitland Normal Institute, and at the early age of eighteen began to teach. Later, under the preceptorship of Dr. J. H. Smith,

at Sedgewickville, Mo., he began the study of medicine. That was in 1874, after which he matriculated in St. Louis Medical College, from which he graduated in 1883. From the beginning young Mayfield decided to make a specialty of surgery, and to this no doubt is attributed his great success as an operator.

After a short period of practice in Mayfield, Mo., he came to St. Louis and located, where he was tendered and accepted the chair of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Children's Diseases in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1894 he founded the

Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, the first denominational institution of its kind in the world. Under his administration it progressed, and surrounded by able assistants he accomplished a marvelous work indeed. He severed his connection with it in 1896, his private practice becoming such as to constantly demand his time and attention. An idea of what I mean may be had when it is known that during the years of practice of Dr. Mayfield he has officiated in about 10,000 operations.

For years he has made a specialty of abdominal and gynecological surgery, performing many of the most difficult operations. It was in 1874 that the distinguished surgeon was wedded to Miss Ellen C. Sitzes, and hand in hand they have progressed through life, relieving worlds of suffering and untold misery and establishing havens of refuge, the very character of which has stamped both as Christian people. The great Mayfield Sanitarium was erected under the personal supervision of the devoted wife, even to looking after the financial end of it, and her heart and soul are wrapped up in its success. Their three children are all dead, the last one, named after his distinguished father, passing away at the age of twenty-one, when just budding into young manhood, a victim of the dreaded white reaper, tuberculosis. His death proved a hard blow to the parents and it was many months before they recovered to such an extent as to

continue in the even tenor of their way.

William H. Mayfield, Jr., was a typical young Missourian, a boy of broad intellectual views, a devoted and obedient son. He contracted the awful disease while at college, and as soon as it made itself manifest his father, Dr. Mayfield, worked as man never worked before. It was the life of his son at stake, and the loving parent and country-famed surgeon resorted to everything known to medical science, but without avail. God claimed his own in due course of time.

Following the demise of this young man Dr. and Mrs. Mayfield, both of large means, decided to expend their all in an effort to discover some channel through which consumption could be cured, or at least arrested. The Will Mayfield College, Marble Hill, Mo., and the Mayfield Sanitarium stand today as great monuments to that lost son. In foreign fields the money of the Mayfields has erected hospitals and the great endowment fund is working here and there and everywhere, and nothing is being left undone.

Members of the Baptist faith, the father and mother have thousands directly interested in their brave and heroic fight for freedom from the great white plague. The Mayfield Sanitarium is one of the most thoroughly and modernly equipped in the Southwest, and is but an indication of what may be expected from two such people as Dr. W. H. Mayfield and his noble companion through life—his wife.

FREDERICK ARTHUR MAYHALL.

A native Missourian, having been born in St. Louis, Frederick Arthur Mayhall, in the practice of law and as a minister of God's Gospel, has advanced with marked rapidity, until today he stands in the front rank. Mr. Mayhall comes of a family of four children, all of whom have gone to their reward with his lone exception. His mother died when he was a mere babe and he was reared by his grandmother, Louisa B. Mayhall. In the common schools of New London young Mayhall began his education. He then went to Canton, Mo., where he entered the Christian University and prepared for the ministry. After completing his ministerial studies Mr. Mayhall took charge of churches in Louisiana, Vandalia and St. Louis.

Before entering the ministry the subject of my review did considerable newspaper work. At this time he had

assumed charge of a church at Louisiana, Mo., and on deciding to study law resigned his pastorate and entered the law school of Washington University. This in 1903. In 1905 he was admitted to the bar as a practicing attorney.

Notwithstanding Mr. Mayhall resigned his church pastorate to take up law, that fact did not in the least deter him from the great interest he had in religious matters and he has devoted much time to such, and while studying law he preached in a church at Maplewood, a suburb of St. Louis. Since graduation in law he has filled various pulpits and so forceful, so pleasing is his oratory that he has at all times drawn large congregations to his services.

If Mr. Mayhall, in taking up the general practice of the legal profession, has severed his relations in a

practical capacity with the church I would not hesitate to say that God's work had lost one of its most devoted advocates, but now that he still maintains that same work I can but add that both professions have fared well indeed.

Mr. Mayhall was wedded about nineteen years ago to Miss Frances R. Briscoe, of New London, Mo. One child, a boy, born in 1897, is the result of the union.

The father of F. A. Mayhall was a native of the old blue grass State (Kentucky). In politics he was considered a prominent man and highly influential in the ranks of the Republican party. Not only did he serve with distinction as high sheriff of Ralls County, Mo., but edited newspapers at various times and with much success, and was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Mayhall's idea of a large central or uptown church is such as to merit the warm approval of all classes. He contends that if some large build-

ing in the uptown section of St. Louis was secured (one of the theaters would answer the purpose nicely) and the best speakers of the country secured, it would be found that the house each Sunday would be literally packed. Hundreds of people passing through this city on Sundays visit moving picture amusement, due to their inability to attend a church on account of its being at least half an hour's ride from the leading hostelryes. The pastors of St. Louis are complaining of this, still it is the church that has run away from this class of communicants and not the latter from the church. In Chicago the plan is carried out ideally in every respect. Great preachers, world-famed orators and men of international reputation occupy the rostrum and hundreds of people are turned away at each service, which is absolutely interdenominational. The Coliseum building is too far out to answer the purpose, but one of the uptown theaters could be had for a nominal sum, or if necessary, a structure could be erected.

PAUL BAKEWELL, JR.

Another younger member of the St. Louis legal fraternity who has made remarkable headway since his admission to the bar is Paul Bakewell, Jr., son of one of the most noted patent lawyers in the United States, whose practice in the courts of many commonwealths of the Union has won for him a magnificent reputation.

Paul Bakewell, Jr., is a native Missourian. He was born in St. Louis in 1889. During his early days the young man attended St. Louis University, where he diligently applied himself, and in 1908 was graduated therefrom.

He afterwards attended Washington University. Mr. Bakewell read law under his distinguished father for a long time, and in this manner possessed a great advantage over many other young men, who were compelled to depend upon theoretical study. In his father's office he took a keen interest in all legal matters, and when finally admitted to the bar as a practicing attorney was regarded as one of the best equipped young men to undergo the rigid examination that is invariably required. Mr. Bakewell's percentages were all that could be required and he passed without the slightest difficulty.

While Paul Bakewell, Sr., specializes in patent, trademark and copyright

law the subject of my review—the son—is a general practitioner. Since entering upon the active practice of his profession Mr. Bakewell has met with signal success. He is associated with his father in practice, another great advantage that means a good deal.

Politically Mr. Bakewell affiliates with the Democratic party, and whilst he has never sought public recognition as to office he has always exerted his efforts in behalf of the party's interests. The family are communicants of the Roman Catholic Church and have always contributed liberally towards its support.

In June, 1909, Mr. Bakewell was joined in marriage with Miss Mary Fullerton, one of the wealthiest young women of the Southwest, she owning a large amount of the most valuable property in the city and State. The couple have two children, both boys, Joseph Scott and Paul Bakewell III.

Mr. Bakewell holds active membership in several of the leading organizations in the city, among which are the Noonday, Normandie Golf, City, and Racquet Clubs. In the profession he is generally regarded as having an unusually bright future before him and is highly esteemed by all with whom he has become acquainted, socially or professionally.

ADOLPHUS BUSCH.

A native German, a United States resident by choice, no man in the Southwest enjoys a higher standing than Adolphus Busch, head of one of the largest brewing enterprises in the world.

Reaching this city from Mainz, Germany, in 1857, the young man clerked on river steamers, after which he entered the malting business two years later. In 1861 Mr. Busch wedded the daughter of the late Eberhard Anheuser, proprietor at that time of what was known as the "Bavarian Brewery." This plant, which had an annual capacity of about 8,000 barrels, was bought by Mr. Busch in 1865 and increased, until in 1873 it had an annual output of nearly 20,000 barrels. About this time Mr. Busch discovered a method of bottling beer by which it could be kept in all climes, the result of which has made him an immense fortune.

The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association was incorporated in 1880. The annual output of this tremendous plant at present is more than 2,000,000 of barrels. The business today is freely conceded to exceed that of any other plant of its character in the country.

In addition to his large interests in St. Louis Mr. Busch is personally interested in several other large brewing plants, besides serving officially in large financial institutions.

He is largely interested in bonds and stocks of many corporations and director in many institutions. August A. Busch, a son, is associated with his distinguished father in the conduct of this vast business enterprise and closely following in his footsteps. Mr. Busch maintains a magnificent winter home in California, to which he travels annually in his palatial private car "Adolphus." A special structure was erected some years ago adjoining the brewing plant for the exclusive housing of this modern palace on wheels.

Mr. Busch is a very philanthropic man. He believes in doing all he can for charity and during the awful earthquake and fire in San Francisco was among the first to render aid, sending his check for \$100,000. To Washington University he gave \$100,000, while to others he has donated \$50,000, and still to others many other donations entirely too numerous to mention.

Dr. W. G. MOORE.

A Kentuckian by birth, Missourian by choice, no man in the Southwest has advanced more rapidly in the profession of medicine than Dr. William Grant Moore. Dr. Moore was born in Fayette County, Ky., in 1853. He at State and afterwards the Kentucky University. After finishing his preparatory education. The young man next entered Washington and Lee University, one of the greatest colleges of Virginia.

Having decided to make the practice of medicine his life-work, the young man entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, remaining one season. He then went to Philadelphia, Pa., where he continued medical studies in Jefferson Medical College and graduated in 1876. During the latter part of the same year Dr. Moore came to St. Louis and began to lay the foundation for the great career that has marked his progress since that time. The young practitioner was well qualified and readily overcame obstacles experienced by all young men starting out in life and soon convinced older members of the profes-

sion, as well as the public, of his superior knowledge of medicine.

Dr. Moore had been in practice but a few years when called to the chair of Histology, Therapeutics and Materia Medica in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1887 he assisted in establishing Beaumont Medical College and was appointed to the professorship of Clinical Medicine. The year following he was selected for the professorship of the Principles and Practice of Medicine. Dr. Moore bears the reputation of being a most successful instructor and demonstrator and possesses the ability of imparting to others his own great knowledge.

Dr. Moore controls a large private practice. He holds membership in a number of the leading medical organizations of the country and has several times been honored with offices in them. Among these are the St. Louis Medical Society, Missouri State Medical Society, St. Louis Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, American Medical Association, Medico-Chirurgical Society, and others.

Dr. Moore has served as medical

referee for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, National Life Insurance Company, of Vermont, Legion of Honor, and others.

In 1879 he was united in marriage with Miss Etolia North, daughter of one of the oldest merchants of the Southwest, who for years was actively engaged in business in St. Louis. The

couple have three children, two daughters and one son.

Dr. Moore has served as president of the St. Louis Medical Society, Missouri State Medical Society, and the St. Louis Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, as well as vice-president of the great American Medical Association.

HARRY BARTOW HAWES.

Distinguished lawyer of Missouri and a recognized leader of Democracy aptly describes the subject of my review—Harry Bartow Hawes. Mr. Hawes is a native of the blue grass commonwealth—Kentucky, where in 1869 he was born in Covington, the son of S. N. and Susan E. Hawes.

During early life young Hawes attended the schools of his home community and made rapid headway. During his classical studies he begun preparations for the legal profession and after attending the St. Louis Law school graduated in 1896. This institution has the record of turning out many graduates, who in after years have become the greatest lawyers in the country, and Mr. Hawes has well maintained that distinction.

Shortly after Mr. Hawes' admittance to the bar he took up regular practice in this city, since which time his rise has been rapid, and his work marked with success.

Mr. Hawes, either as counsel for plaintiff or defense, has appeared in considerable litigation, much of which involved many of the most intricate and difficult problems of law. In argument before court and jury Mr. Hawes is forceful in delivery, carefully building up his case as he proceeds and unfolding it in such vivid reality as to leave the desired impression.

Mr. Hawes is a member of the well-known legal firm of Johnson, Houts, Marlott and Hawes, the practice of

which is not confined to this state alone, but includes practically all states of the Union.

Politically, Mr. Hawes, a staunch Democrat, believes strongly in the principles of that great party and was once its nominee for the governorship. No man in Missouri has worked harder for Democracy than he, and in all great Democratic gatherings he may be counted upon, his counsel and advice being almost constantly sought, while throughout the Southwest he is recognized as a Democratic leader.

During the administrations of Governor Lon V. Stephens and Governor Alexander M. Dockery, Mr. Hawes was president of the St. Louis Police Board, and the magnificent work he accomplished while serving in that capacity is well remembered. Mr. Hawes was married, in 1899, to Miss E. E. O. Robinson, and the couple have two children, Peyton and Eppes. Mr. Hawes during the hot months of the year usually spends the season on his pretty little farm near Kirkwood, Mo., where he enjoys much needed rest and relaxation from the business cares of the world.

He holds active membership in a number of the leading clubs and organizations of the city, county and state, among which are the bar associations, the Athletic, St. Louis, Jefferson and other clubs. He and his family are communicants of the Episcopal Church.

CHARLES H. HUTTIG.

There is not a better known man in Missouri than Charles H. Huttig, president of the Third National Bank, of St. Louis. After graduating from the high school in his native Iowa, he entered the service of a large firm in Muscatine, that state, in capacity of accountant, being but sixteen years of age, and when nineteen was a stockholder in the firm of Huttig Brothers' Manufacturing Company, as well as assistant manager.

He came to St. Louis in 1885, after which he organized the Huttig Sash and Door Company, with paid-in capital of forty thousand dollars, and became its executive officer. In a short time the capital was increased to \$100,000.

In 1897 was elected to presidency of Third National Bank, the deposits jumping from about \$4,000,000 at time he assumed charge up to more than \$35,000,000 at present. Was member

of St. Louis School Board from 1891 to 1896. Recognized gold wing of Democratic party in 1896, the tremendous vote accorded, clearly proving his magnificent judgment.

Throughout his residence in this city Mr. Huttig has closely associated himself with any and everything that had the slightest tendency along purely

legitimate lines for the material advancement of St. Louis.

He holds active membership in not a few of the leading business, banking, professional and social organizations of the city, and is generally regarded as one of the ablest and most conservative financiers in the United States.

HARRY JAMES BOSWELL.

Harry James Boswell, author of this interesting little volume, is a typical Southerner. He was born in Memphis, Tenn., October 19, 1874, and during his early days attended the public schools of his native city, after which he finished his education in two well known colleges in Memphis.

Coming from a literary family it was natural his tendency should be in the same direction. At the age of fifteen his father, Capt. James R. Boswell, purchased him a small printing outfit and the younger Boswell began publication of a small weekly paper devoted to the interests of traveling men, his father having followed that vocation for many years. This periodical suspended after several months.

Mr. Boswell then entered the book field and sold the biography of the late Jefferson Davis, the great Confederate Chieftain. Following this he worked on several country newspapers and in 1896 associated himself with the old Memphis Daily Herald. He remained in that capacity for several months. In May, 1898, Mr. Boswell and Miss Marion Thomas Stephens were wedded, the result of a telephone romance. There have been six children, the result of this union, four of whom are living: Marion Raymond, aged 11; Harry J., Jr., aged 9; Adelaide Florence, aged 6, and Margaret Eleanora, aged 4.

Mr. Boswell in 1897, in company with Joseph K. Almon, established the Memphis Beacon, which was published for several months before he severed his connection with it, due to failing health, being confined to his home for several months. After recovering Mr. Boswell established the Memphis Times, a political newspaper issued Sunday morning, and successfully edited it for about ten years.

In 1910 the oldest daughter of Mr. Boswell began to decline in health. The family physician, Dr. Frank S. Raymond (since dead), advised change of climate. Accordingly Mr. Boswell and his family immediately left for Minneapolis. There he became a member of the reportorial department of the Minneapolis Tribune. He remained in that position for some time, after which he went with the Daily News, of the same city.

Finally he established the Minneapolis Criterion, a weekly publication, but due to lack of proper support, was compelled to give it up. Shortly afterwards he went to St. Louis and became a member of the editorial staff of the Globe-Democrat, with which he remained for nearly a year, resigning his position in order to complete the work on this volume. He is still a resident of St. Louis, and engaged in literary work.

St. Louisans with Records

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